

CHRONOLOGY:

OR, THE

Historian's Vade-Mecum:

WHEREIN

EVERY REMARKABLE EVENT

IN

Ancient and Modern History,

Is alphabetically recorded, and the Date affixed;

(Brought down to the present Year;)

WITH

A Chronological List of the most EMINENT MEN
in all the Ages of the World.

By the Rev. Dr. JOHN TRUSLER.

This Work gives a more enlarged View of ENGLISH and other HISTORIES than can be comprized in the smaller Edition; exhibits the Dates of Creation of all the PEERAGES; the Invention and Progress of the several ARTS, and the Origin of CUSTOMS; also a List of the KINGS of every Country, &c. and the STATE-OFFICERS, BISHOPS, &c. for many Years back.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

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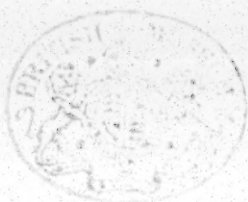
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T H E

H I S T O R I A N ' s

V A D E - M E C U M .

S.

SABBATARIANS kept the seventh day holy instead of the first; Sabbatarian Baptist, a mixture of the Baptist and Sabbatarian.

Sabbatical year, The first, 1444 before Christ.

Sabellians, a sect who rose in the East, from Sabellus, about 255, in Ptolemais, a city of Lybia. They reduced the Trinity to the one person of the Father, making the other two only emanations or functions thereof.

Sabines, The rape of the, by the Romans, to people their new kingdom, 750 before Christ. See Rome.

Sac, Friars of the, first appeared in England, 1257; put down by the council of Lyons, 1307. They had their first house near Aldersgate, London.

Sacheverel, Rev. Dr. silenced for three years, March 23, 1710, for inveighing against administration in a sermon at St. Paul's; died, 1724. See High Church.

Sackville of Drayton, Viscount, created 1782. (Germain.)

Sacramentarians, a sect that first (after John Scott, who flourished in 878), opposed the doctrine of the real presence, appeared under Berenger, 1048. (See Berenger.)

renger.) The Berengarians afterwards taught the free use of the female sex, married or not. Berenger renounced his errors, 1054.

Sacred first added to the king's title, 1603.

Sacrifices first proceeded from the invention of men; the first offered to God was by Abel, 3875 before Christ. This kind of worship being typical, ceased with the sacrifice of Christ. It was a very ancient custom in Italy to sacrifice men. This remained till about 250. See Jews.

Saddles in use, 304; Henry VII. obliged the nobility to ride on them; side-saddles first used in England, 1388.

Sadler's Wells, London, derives its name from a Mr. Sadler, who erected a music-house near the spot, where was a certain well, much frequented, and by the monks of Clerkenwell priory before the Reformation, for the many cures ascribed to the waters. At the Reformation the well was stopped up, on account of the superstitious use made of it in 1683; Mr. Sadler discovered it; and, after his decease, one Francis Forcer, a musician, became proprietor of the Wells and music, whose son succeeded him, and here first exhibited rope-dancing, tumbling, &c.

Saffron-Walden, first chartered by Edward VI.

Saffron plant brought to England in Edward the III's reign.

Sail-cloth first manufactured here, 1599.

Sailors first registered in France, about 1670.

St. Agatha, monastery, near Richmond, Yorkshire, founded, 1151.

— Alban's, the ancient Verulam, is supposed to have been, when Julius Cæsar took it, 53 before Christ, the capital of Cassibelanus, king of Trinobantes, and more considerable in that age than London; monastery (Benedictines) built by Offa, king of Mercia, 755; town chartered by Edward VI.

— Albans, Dukedom of created 1683. (Beauclerk.)

— Andrew's university founded 1412; St. Leonard's college founded 1524; united to St. Salvator's, 1736; New college founded, 1536.

— Anthony of Vienna, Order of Friars, instituted 1095; came

came over here early in Henry the III^d's reign, and had one house at London, another at Hereford.

St. Asaph bishopric founded, about 560, when the church and palace were built; archdeaconry erected, before 1127; deanry, before 1239.

— Buriens, Cornwall, the stones near this place are supposed to be where the Anglo-Saxon kings were elected and enthroned; similar erections are found in Sweden and Denmark.

— Christopher's settled by the French and English, 1626; taken by the French, Feb. 12, 1782; restored to the English, Jan. 20, 1783.

— David's an archbishoprick, 519; removed from Caerleon, 577; became a suffragan, 1148; archdeaconry erected, before 1128; cathedral built, 1180; precentorship founded, 1225; treasurer'ship, 1259; chancellor'ship, 1287; palace built, 1335.

— Edmund's Bury monastery, (Benedictines) Suffolk, built, 1028.

— George of Hatley, Irish barony, created 1763. (name St. George.)

— Germans priory, (Augustines) Cornwall, built 937; town incorporated by 5th of Elizabeth.

— Helena first taken possession of by the English, 1600; taken by the Dutch, 1673; retaken by the English, the same year.

— Helens, Irish Barony of, created 1791. (Fitzherbert.)

— Ives, Cornwall, incorporated, 1641.

— James's palace, formerly an hospital, made a palace by Henry VIII. 1531.

— John of Bletsoe, Barony of, created 1558. (St. John.)

— Lucia, first settled by the English 1637, ceded afterwards to the French, but taken from them, 1758; restored to them again, Jan. 1783. See Martinico.

— Michael, Feast of, instituted by Pope Felix III. 487.

— Michael's Mount monastery, Cornwall, erected, 1030.

— Patrick. See Ireland.

— Vincent's. See Martinico.

Saints Tutelar. St. George of England and Portugal;

St. Andrew of Scotland; St. Patrick of Ireland; St.

David of Wales; St. Dennis of France; St. James of

Spain; St. Anthony of Padua; St. Mark of Venice; St.

- Colman of Austria; St. Tamany of America. See George, St. Spain, Patrick, St.
- Saladin's tithe, a tax imposed 1188.
- Salamis in Cyprus, built 1176 before Christ.
- Salic law, by which women were excluded from inheriting, confirmed in the reign of Pharamond of France, 424. It was a regulation of the Salii, a people who live on the banks of the Sale in Germany.
- Salisbury, Richard Neville, earl of, wounded, and taken prisoner at the battle of Wakefield, and beheaded at Pontefract, 1461.
- Salisbury, Countess of, neice to Richard III. the last of the Plantagenets, beheaded, for taking part with Cardinal Pole, against the reformation, May 27, 1540.
- Salisbury, Sally, a noted prostitute, died in Newgate, Feb. 25, 1724.
- Salisbury, Marquis of, created 1789. (name Cecil.)
- Salisbury bishopric formed, by uniting those of Sherborne and Wilton, 1071; denry erected, about 1091; cathedral finished, 1258; town chartered by Hen. III. hospital for clergymen's widows founded, 1683. See Church-Service.
- Salt duties formed, June 15, 1702, revived 1732.
- Salt, spilling it, the present saying that it is unlucky, is derived from the Roman Auguries, it having been thought unlucky in those days. See Soothsaying.
- Salt-mines, Staffordshire, discovered 1670.
- Saltash, Cornwall, incorporated by 35th Charles II.
- Salton, Scots viscount, Title of, created 1445. (Frazer.)
- Saltwood castle, Kent, first built by the Romans.
- Salute, Naval; that of other nations lowering the top-sail to a British ship of war, first enjoined by king Arthur; it has continued ever since.
- Samaria taken 721 before Christ, 390 years after the revolt of Jereboam, Ezekiel iv. 5; destroyed by Salmanazar, 121 before Christ.
- Samnite war ended, 272 before Christ, having continued 71 years. The Samnites were from the Sabines, and inhabited the kingdom of Naples.
- Samson pulled down the temple of Dagon, and destroyed 3000 Philistines, 1117 years before Christ, having been the avenger of Israel 20 years.

VADE-MECUM.

Sancta casa, or the holy house of Loretto, pretended to have been brought there by angels from Palestine, 1291.

Sanctuaries, or places privileged for the safety of offenders, were common in heroic times; we hear of them as early as the siege of Troy. According to Servius they were first established at Athens; but others say, Cadmus first established them on the building of Thebes. Introduced into Rome by Romulus its founder, reformed by Tiberius Cæsar; were first granted by king Lucius to our churches and their precincts. (See Lucius, Vol. II.) St. John's of Beverley, Yorkshire, was thus privileged in the time of the Saxons; St. Buriens, in Cornwall, also by Athelstan, 935; Westminster, by Edward the Confessor; and St. Martin's le Grand, London, 1529; abolished, for great crimes 1534; totally, 1624.

Sandal castle, Yorkshire, built 1317.

Sandford castle, Dorsetshire, built 1540.

Sandgate castle, Kent, built 1540.

Sandown castle, near Deal, erected by Henry VIII.

Sandwich, Earldom of, created 1660. (Mountagu.)

Sandwich built, 957; seaport destroyed by an earthquake, 1580.

Sandys, of Ombersley, Barony of, created 1743. (name Sandys.)

Saracens conquered Mauritania, 696; conquered Spain, 712; 70,000 slain in battle by Ramirus king of Spain, 844; under Abubeker, Omar Othman subdued Arabia, Syria, Persia, and Egypt; made inroads into the Greek empire, and carried their victorious arms into Medea, Chaldea, India, and Tartary, from 714; held Spain for many ages, but were driven out of France 726; infested Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Majorca, Crete; founded in Africa the kingdom of Fez, Morocco, and Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, and became masters of Constantinople, May 29, 1453. See Spain, Bagdad, Rem. Occur. *anno* 1139.

Sanquire, Lord, of Scotland, hanged at Westminster, for being accessory to murder, 1612.

Sardinia reduced by the Romans, 231 before Christ; by

- the Spaniards, 1303, in whose possession it was till 1708, when it was taken by an English fleet, and given to the Duke of Savoy, with the title of king. The first king was Victor, who abdicated the throne, in favour of his son, 1730, and attempting to recover it, was thrown into prison, where he died, 1732. Order of Annunciata instituted, 1362. See Savoy.
- Sardis, City of, burnt by the Athenians, 504 before Christ. This made the Persians invade Greece.
- Sark island conquered by the English in queen Elizabeth's reign. See Jersey.
- Sarum. See Church-Service.
- Satellites, four of Saturn's discovered by Simon Mayer, 1609; Ring discovered by Huygens, 1634, its fifth satellite discovered by *ditto*, 1655; three of Jupiter first discovered by Galileo, 1610.
- Satires, a species of poetry of Roman origin, invented about 230 before Christ.
- Saturn, Temple of, built by Tullius Hostilius, about 670 before Christ, part of the wall now form the church of St. Adrian at Rome; the festivals called Saturnalia adopted at Rome, 407 before Christ. They were celebrated in Italy long before the building of Rome, were held in Dec. in memory of the golden age under Saturn. These were the sources and origin of the Christmas festivals.
- Saturnalia. See Saturn.
- Savignians, Order of, founded in the forest of Savigni, France, about 1105; Vitalis the founder came into England, 1120; this order was united to the Cisterians, 1148.
- Savoy, part of Gallia Narbonensis, which submitted to the Romans 118 before Christ. The Alemans seized it in 395; the Franks, 496. It shared the revolutions of Switzerland till 1040, when Conrad, emperor of Germany, gave it to Hubert, with the title of earl. Amadeus VIII. Earl of Savoy solicited Sigismund, Emperor of Germany, to erect his dominions into a dutchy, which he did at Cambray, Feb. 19, 1417. The late duke having taken Sicily in 1713, by the assistance of the English, was made king of that country,

try, but, by the peace of Utrecht, changed it for Sardinia, 1714. The dukedom of Savoy is now the king of Sardinia's second title. Order of Annunciade instituted, 1362; of St. Maurice, ditto, 1572. See Sardinia.

Savoy, London, a palace in Henry III's reign, built 1245; made an hospital 1509.

Saw, The, invented by Dædalus. See Statuary.

Sawley abbey, Yorkshire, built 1147.

Sawmills first erected near London, 1633, but afterwards demolished.

Saxo Grammaticus wrote the Danish history, 1170.

Saxons, The ancient, were pirates, and inhabited three small islands at the mouth of the Elbe, and some part of the Baltic; arrived in England, 449, having been invited over by the Britons; for they applied to Rome for aid against the Scots, and were refused; established 582, when the Heptarchy took place, (see Heptarchy.) The famous wars against Henry, commenced about 1075.

Say and Sele, Barony of, created 1624. (Twisleton.)

Scævola, Mutius, burnt his right hand before Porfenna, for having accidentally killed his secretary, when he designed to have slain *him*; 508 before Christ.

Scalds were Gothic bards. See Bards.

Scales, Lord, murdered by a ferryman, Aug. 19, 1460.

Scales invented by Phidon, 869 before Christ, were first hung in such a manner, that the buyer, in the reign of Henry III. had an advantage of ten or twelve pounds in the 112lb.

Scandinavia, (so called before the first century,) that part of Europe now Sweden, Denmark, and Norway.

Scarborough castle built 1140; rebuilt 1170; Clift sunk and the spaw removed Dec. 18, 1737.

Scarborough, Earldom of, created 1690. (Lumley.)

Scarlet, Art of dying, invented, 1000; colour said to be first found by Drabel, 1624.

Scarsdale, Barony, created 1761. (name Curzon.)

Scenes first introduced into theatres, 1533.

Sceptre, The, is an ensign of royalty of greater antiquity than the crown. Tarquin the elder was the first who assumed the sceptre among the Romans.

Schomberg, Duke of, a Dutch general, came over with William III. landed in Ireland with an army, Aug. 13. 1689; killed at the battle of the Boyne, 1690.

Scio, anciently Chios, sold by the Greek Emperor to Genoa; in the possession of the Turks, 1566.

Sclavi, an ancient people of Scythia Europea, who about 518, quitted their native country, ravaged Greece, penetrated Istria, Bohemia, and Poland, 595, and established the kingdom of Poland and Moravia; at last settled in Illyria, which thence took the name of Slavonia. The Poles, the Muscovites, Bulgarians, Corinthians, Bohemians, Hungarians, Prussians, Scabians, &c. are descended of the Sclavi, and the Slavonic is the common mother of their several languages.

Scots. See Sacramentarians.

Scotch money the same as in England till 1345.

Scotland, anciently Caledonia. The Scotch dispute the priority with the Irish, holding themselves as an elder branch of the Scythians, the first of men, (see Ireland.) History of began 328 before Christ, when Fergus I. was sent over by the people of Ireland; received the christian faith, 212; though it was first taught by some of the disciples of St. John the apostle, who fled here under the persecution of the emperor Domitian; Scots and Picts united under one monarchy, by Kenneth II. the 69th king, and called Scotland, 838; this begins the second period of the Scottish history; divided into two baronies, 1032; invaded by the king of Norway, near Loch Lomond, 1263; on the death of Alex. III. was disputed by 12 candidates, who submitted their claims to the arbitration of Edward I. of England, 1285, which gave him an opportunity to conquer it; it was not entirely recovered by the Scots till 1314; its records lost; its regalia and crown taken and brought to England, with the coronation chair, now in Westminster abbey, 1296; the succession to the crown settled at Air, April 26, 1315; no archbishopric till 1466; (see Bishops.) The Highland broad-sword introduced under James III. by Andrea Ferrara, a Spaniard; first general assembly of the church held Dec. 20, 1560; Earl of Murray regent, 1567; Earl of Lennox regent, July 12, 1570; Earl of Mar regent, Sept. 6,

1571;

1571; Earl of Morton regent, Nov. 24, 1572; in conveying the public records from London by sea they were all lost, 1660; invaded by the Spaniards, 1719. See Union, Mary Queen of Scots, James I. &c. Murray, Lenox, Morton, Vol. II. Scots, Culdees, Episcopacy, Articles.

Scots (which, in Celtic, implies vagrants) and Picts, two tribes, divided Britain, as early as the reign of Constantine; the Scots inhabited the hills, the Picts the plains. See England, Picts, Scotland.

Scribes and Pharisees, Sect of, commenced 31 before Xt. Sculpture supposed to be invented, about 1900; in marble found out 872; according to Pausanias it was brought to the highest perfection between 560 and 440 before Christ; it continued in this state about 110 years, when it began insensibly to decline, but it started again into being, about the year 1555. See Carving.

Scutage, the first tax levied in England, to pay an army, 1159.

Scythians, The, were the ancient people of Tartary, and indeed all the northern parts of Europe, as Norway, Sweden and Russia.

Sea-fight, (see Ships,) with the French, when 200 of their ships were taken, laden with wine, 1297.

Between the English and French, when the latter had 400 vessels sunk, with the loss of 30,000 men, 1340.

Between the English and French, when the latter were defeated, 1350.

Between the English and the Flemings, when the latter were defeated, 1371.

Between the Spaniards and English, when the latter were defeated, 1372.

Between the Spanish, French, and Flemish fleets, and the English, when the latter were defeated, 1387.

When 80 laden French ships were taken by the English, 1389.

Off Milford Haven, when the English took 14 and destroyed 15 French ships, 1405.

Off Sandwich, when the French fleet was taken by the Earl of Warwick, Nov. 1459.

On the coast of Britain, between the English under Sir Thomas Knevet, and the French, under Primauget,

Sea-fights.

when both the admirals ships were burnt, 1512.

Between the English, under Sir Edward Howard, and the French under Prejeant, when the former were beaten, and Howard slain, April 25, 1513.

In the channel, between the English and the French, when the latter were defeated, 1455.

Again, when the French lost 1000 men, 1549.

Off Calais, between the English and the Spanish Armada, 1588. The Spaniards beaten with the loss of 17 ships, and 500 men.

Between the Dutch and the Spaniards in the Bay of Gibraltar, when the latter were beaten, and 19 ships, 35 captains, and 2800 men were lost; the Dutch were very much inferior in force, yet lost but two ships, and 250 men; the two admirals were slain, April 25, 1607.

In Dover road, between the English, under Blake, and the Dutch under Tromp, June 29, 1652; the English beaten, and 6 ships lost.

In the Downs, with the Dutch, under the same Admirals, when six English ships were taken, Nov. 29, 1652.

Near Portland, with the Dutch, under the same admirals, when the Dutch were beaten, with the loss of 11 ships of war, and 30 merchant ships, Feb. 18, 1653.

Again, near the coast of Flanders, when the Dutch were beaten, and lost 17 ships, June 2, 1653.

Again to the loss of the Dutch, when Tromp was killed, and 30 ships lost, July 29, 1653.

Off Cadiz, between the English, under Blake, and the Spaniards, when 2 galleons were taken worth, two million pieces of eight, 1656.

At the Canaries, where Blake destroyed the Spanish galleons, April 20, 1657.

One hundred and thirty sail of Dutch merchantmen were taken by the Duke of York, before war was declared, Nov. 1664.

Between the English, under the Duke of York, and the Dutch, under Obdam, when the English conquered, and the Dutch lost 19 ships, the English only one, June 3, 1665.

Again,

Sea-fight.

Again, when the Earl of Sandwich took 12 men of war, and 2 East India ships, Sept. 4, 1665.

Between the English, under the Duke of Albemarle, and the Dutch and French joined, which lasted four days, June 1, 1666; the English lost 9 ships, the Dutch 15.

At the mouth of the Thames, between the English, under Prince Rupert, and the Dutch under Ruyter, 80 sail each, when the former were victorious; the Dutch lost 24 men of war, and 3 admirals killed, July 26, 1666.

Dutch fleet sailed up the Medway, almost as far as Chatham, and destroyed great part of the English fleet, July 11, 1667.

Near Martinico, with the French, when their ships were burnt, June 25, 1667.

Again, when 150 merchantmen, and two Dutch men of war were taken in the Uly, Aug. 8, 1667.

Twelve Algerine pirates destroyed by Sir Edward Spragg, 1671.

At Solebay, between the English and the French joined, under the Duke of York and Marshal D'Etrees, and the Dutch, under Ruyter, when the Dutch retired, May 28, 1672.

Again, on the coast of Holland, between the combined fleets, under Prince Rupert and D'Etrees, and the Dutch under Ruyter, May 28, 1673.

Again, under the same commanders, June 4, 1673.

At the mouth of the Texel, under the same commanders, when the Dutch were beaten, Aug. 11, 1673.

Off Tangiers, between the English and the Moors, which lasted eleven days, Nov. 7, 1679.

English and Dutch, under Lord Torrington, beat by the French, off Beachy head, June 30, 1690.

French beat off La Hogue, by Rook, May 19, 1692. They lost 21 of their largest ships of war.

Off St. Vincent, when the English and Dutch were beaten by the French, with great loss, June 16, 1693.

Spaniards and French beat, with the loss of 20 ships, by the Dutch and English, under Sir George Rook, near Vigo, Aug. 15, 1702.

Off

Sea-fight.

Off Carthagena, between the French and English under Admiral Benbow, Aug. 19, 1702.

Off Malaga, between the French and English, when the former were defeated, Aug. 24, 1704.

At Gibraltar, when the French lost five men of war, Nov. 5, 1702.

Off the Lizard, when the English were defeated, Oct. 9, 1707.

When Admiral Leake took 60 vessels laden with provisions for the French army, May 22, 1708.

Near Carthagena, when Admiral Wager destroyed a fleet of galleons, May 28, 1708.

Spanish fleet destroyed, by Sir George Byng, off Cape Passaro, in the Mediterranean, Aug. 11, 1718.

Off Toulon, between the combined fleets of France and Spain, and the English, under Admiral Matthews, Feb. 9, 1744.

Off Cape Finisterre, when the French fleet was taken by Admiral Anson, May 3, 1747.

At the Isle of Aix, when Hawke took six French men of war, Oct. 14, 1744.

The Alcide and Lys, French ships, taken by Capt. Howe, off Newfoundland, June, 1755.

Off Cape François, when seven French ships were defeated by three English, Oct. 21, 1757.

When Adm. Pocock defeated D'ache in the East Indies, April 29, 1758, the French had 600 men killed and wounded, the English only 118; again Aug. 3, 1758, when the French had 540 killed and wounded, the English only 147; again Oct. 26, 1759.

Off Pondicherry, between the English and the French, Sept. 10, 1759.

De la Clue, French Admiral, defeated by Boscawen, off Ceuta, Aug. 18, 1759, three French ships of the line were taken, and two burnt.

Off Belleisle, between the English, under Hawke, and the French, under Conflans, when the latter were beaten, Nov. 1759; one French ship of the line was taken, two sunk, and two burnt; this and la Clue's fleet were designed to invade England; the English lost two ships of the line.

When

Sea-fights.

When Admiral Keppel took three French frigates and a fleet of merchantmen, Oct. 9, 1762.

On Lake Champlain, between the English and Americans, when the latter were beaten, Oct. 11 and 13, 1776.

Off Brest, between the English, under Keppel, and the French under the Duke of Chartres, when the latter were beaten off, July 27, 1778.

Off Cape St. Vincent, between 18 sail of English, under Sir George Rodney, and 13 sail of Spanish ships, under Langara, when the latter was beaten; five sail of the line taken, one blown up, and two destroyed, Jan. 16, 1780.

Off Martinico, between the English, under Sir George Rodney, with 21 sail, and the French, under Comte de Guichen, with 25 sail, when the French were beaten, April 17, 1780. The English had 120 killed, and 153 wounded.

Off *ditto*, between *ditto*, May 15 and 19, 1780, when the English had 68 killed, and 293 wounded.

At St. Jago, between the English, under Commodore Johnson, and the French, under Mons. de Suffrein, when the latter were beaten, April, 16, 1781.

Off Martinico, between the English, under Sir Samuel Hood, and the French, under De Grasse, April 29, 1781.

Off Dogger Bank, between the English, under Parker, and the Dutch, under Zoutman, when near 400 were killed on each side. The Dutch had one ship sunk, Aug. 5, 1781.

Off Cape Henry, near Chesapeake Bay, in America, between the English, under Graves, and the French, under De Grasse, Sept. 5, 1781.

In the East Indies between nine sail of English ships, under Sir Edward Hughes, and 11 of the French, under Mons. Suffrein, Feb 17, 1782.

Ditto between 11 sail of English and 18 French, under the same commanders, April 12, 1782.

Ditto between 11 sail of English and 12 of the French, under the same commanders, July 6, 1782,

Ditto off Trincomale, between 12 sail of English, and
15 sail

Sea-fight.

15 sail of French, under the same commanders, Sep. 3, 1782; the French had 412 killed, and 676 wounded, the English 77 killed, and 233 wounded.

Off Martinico, between the English, under Sir George Rodney, with 37 ships, and the French under Count de Grasse, with 36 ships, when the latter were beaten, the French Admiral with ten ships taken, one blown up and three sunk; the English had 230 killed, and 759 wounded, the French lost in killed and wounded, near 3000, April 12, 1782.

Off Gibraltar, between the English, under Lord Howe, and the combined fleets of France and Spain, Oct. 20, 1782.

In the East Indies, between 18 sail of English, under Sir Edward Hughes, and 15 of the French under Monf. Suffrein, June 20, 1783.

Between the Swedes and Russians, Aug. 3, 1789.

In the Baltic, near Bornholme, between the Swedes and Russians, July 26, 1789.

Near Isle Andros, Archipelago, between the Turks and Algerines combined, and the Russians, when the latter were beaten, May 18, 1790.

In the Black Sea, between the Turks and Russians, when the former were defeated, Sept. 1790.

Sea-water made fresh by an experiment, Jan. 1752.

Sealing of writings is very ancient, (see 1 Kings, xxi, Daniel vi. Esther viii. Jeremiah xxi.) First introduced here 1085; sealing of letters with wax, brought in here by the Normans. It was practised by the Greek emperors. The kings of France we know sealed their grants about 769. See Seals.

Seals not much in use with the Saxons, but they signed parchments with the cross, (the illiterate do so now), impressions of lead being affixed. There was a seal of Edward the Confessor's at Westminster, about 1188, he being the first king here, that put seals to his charters, in imitation of the Normans. Coats of arms were not introduced into seals, till 1218. See Sealing of writings, Signing a deed.

Second Sight. The first on record that had this gift was

was St. Columba, who left Ireland to preach the gospel to the Picts, 565.

Secretary of state, not so called till 1559; did not sit at the council board, till queen Elizabeth's time; secretary of state's office established 1530.

Secular Games. See Ludi.

Sedan chairs introduced by the Duke of Buckingham, about 1581; first used in London 1634, Sir Sanders Duncomb having obtained the sole privilege of letting out a certain number for 14 years.

Seder Olam, the great and lesser, are two chronicles, in Hebrew; the greater begins with the creation, and ends with the year 122, and is the work of R. Josa, son of Hhelpeta of Tüppora, who lived about 130; the lesser is an abridgment of the greater, brought down to the year 522. An edition of these was printed at Amsterdam, in 1711.

Sefton, Irish earldom of, created 1771. (Molyneux.)

Segovia, The aqueduct near, was erected by the emperor Trajan.

Sejanus, the wicked minister of Tiberius, put to death, for aspiring to the empire, 31.

Seleucia, 40 miles from Babylon, built by Seleucus, 293 before Christ. See Seleucus.

Seleucidæ, Era of, or of contracts, is a computation of time, beginning from the establishment of the *Seleucidæ*, a race of Greek kings, who succeeded Alexander the great, in Syria; the first year of this era is the year 312 before Christ. It was called Era of contracts by the Jews, they, as subject to the king of Syria, being obliged to follow their method of computing in all contracts.

Seleucus became master of Babylon, 312 before Christ, from which time is reckoned the Jewish era of the *Seleucidæ*, or contracts. See Seleucia, Era.

Self-murder was fashionable in the reign of Tiberius, numbers putting themselves to death, to avoid the persecution of the emperors, from 20 to 34.

Selkirk, Scots earldom of, created 1646. (Douglas.)

Semple, Scots viscount, Title of, created 1488. (Semple.)

Senate, The first, distinct from the Areopagus, formed at Athens by Solon. See Solon.

Senegal

- Senegal taken by the English, from the French, May 1. 1758; ceded to the French, Jan. 20, 1783.
- Sengenneth castle, Glamorganshire, supposed to be built by Edward I.
- Sennacherib, king of Assyria, invaded Judea, 711; 185,000 of the army of, slain by an angel in one night, 710 before Christ.
- Sepulchre, St. Order of, (Canons) instituted before 1104. They fell into decay, and had only two houses at the dissolution.
- Serapis and Isis, the Temple of, demolished, by order of the Roman senate, 52 before Christ; but after the death of Cæsar it was restored, at the public expence, and the worship introduced 146.
- Serene Highness, from *serenitas*, originally an Eastern title, given to the emperors, favouring of the indolence inspired by the climate. The prince of Condé was the first that took this title of late years, 1640. Such also were the ancient titles of *Manfuetudo* and *Tranquillitas*.
- Serjeant. The first mention made of law serjeants, or countors, is in the stat. Westm. 1. 3 Edward I. c. 29. though Matt. Paris in his life of John II. abbot of St. Albans, which he wrote 1259, speaks of countors as an order of advocates well known. See Inns of Court.
- Sermons penned in a canting style, about 1662.
- Servant act passed, laying a tax on men servants, 1777; improved, 1781; again, 1785; on women servants, 1785; repealed, 1792.
- Sessions, Lord, of, in Scotland, first appointed by James V. of Scotland, 1532.
- Sesterce, The Roman, equal to a little more than 2d. English; the larger sesterce was equal to 7l. 16s. 3d. English.
- Sethians, a sect, who held Seth to be the true Christ, arose 190,
- Settlement, Irish act of, passed 1662; repealed, 1689.
- Severn, The, turned from its channel, by a great piece of land moving from its place, and crossing the current near Biidewas bridge, Shropshire, May 27, 1773.
- Sewdley castle, Gloucestershire, built 1442.

Sewin's Land, New Holland, discovered by the Dutch, 1622.

Seymour, Sir Thomas, lord high admiral, who married Catherine Parr, Henry VIIIth's widow, March, 1548, and brother to the protector, beheaded on Tower-hill, for caballing against his brother, March 20, 1549.

Shaftesbury, Dorset. built by Alfred, 897; incorporated by Elizabeth.

Shaftesbury, Earldom of, created 1672. (Cooper.)

Shannon, Irish earldom of, created, 1756. (Boyle.)

Shap monastery, Westmoreland, founded about 1189.

Shaving. See Tonsure.

Shebat, the eleventh month of the Jews ecclesiastical year, answering to part of our January and February.

Sheep bells originated from the Romans who superstitiously hung bells round the necks of sheep and cattle to preserve them from epidemical disorders.

Sheffield, of Dunamore Irish barony, created 1780, (name Holroyd.)

Shekel, an ancient Hebrew coin, equal to two shillings and nine-pence half-penny, sterling.

Shepherd, James, a coachmaker's apprentice, hanged for plotting to take away the life of George I. March, 1717.

Sherard of Letrim, Irish barony, created 1727. (Sherard.)

Sherborne, Dorsetshire, made a bishop's see, from Winchester, by Ina, 705; united to Wilton, 1071; both translated to old Sarum soon after, thence to Salisbury, 1218; castle built 1107; church rebuilt between 1459 and 1504.

Sherborne, Barony, created 1784. (name Dutton.)

Sheriffs of counties first nominated by William the Conqueror, 1079; the present mode of appointing them has been followed since about 1461. Anciently; in England, ladies were sheriffs. In 1414, on account of the wars, they were not respectable persons enough to serve the office. Fifty sheriffs of London appointed in one day, 35 of whom paid their fines, July 2, 1734.

Shillings first coined in England, 1505; among the English Saxons, a shilling implied 5d. afterwards 16d. and often 20d.

Ship.

- Ship.** Sailing ships are said to be the invention of Janus. The first seen in Greece, arrived at Rhodes from Egypt, 1485 before Christ; vessels of a large size bore the name of some animal. The Bull, that carried Europa, was a ship of the first magnitude, and the Ram, that carried Phryxus to Colchos, one of the second rate; from the joy at the improvement in ship building these were made constellations, Aries and Taurus. The Dove sent by Jason, to survey the passage of the Dardanelles, was a light skiff. The first double-decked one built in England, was of 1000 tons burthen, by order of Henry VII. 1509; it was called the Great Harry, and cost 14,000*l.* before this, 24 gun ships were the largest in our navy, and these had no port-holes, the guns being on the upper deck only. Port-holes and other improvements were invented by Decharges, a French builder at Brest. Five British India ships and a large fleet of West-India *ditto* taken by the combined fleets of France and Spain, Aug. 9, 1780. See Navy.
- Shipbroke**, Irish earldom, created 1777. (name Vernon.)
- Ship-money**, a tax to equip a fleet, first levied 1007; demanded by Charles I. 1632, which gave rise to all his troubles; declared illegal, 1641.
- Shirts** were not commonly made of linen in Europe in the 8th century.
- Shoes** of the present fashion first worn here, 1633, the buckles not used till Charles II'd's reign, See Rem. Occur. *anno* 1467.
- Shoplifting** act passed 11 William III. 1699.
- Shore**, Jane, mistress to Edward IV. did penance at St. Paul's for adultery, 1483.
- Shoreham**, Borough of, disfranchised for bribery, 1770.
- Short-hand** invented and first taught (according to Plutarch) by Cicero.
- Shoulderknots** were worn in Charles the II'd's reign.
- Shovel**, Sir Cloudefly. See Accidents.
- Shrewsbury** monastery (Augustines) founded, 1033; castle built 1084; archdeaconry of, erected about 1140; town burnt (50 houses) April 1, 1774.
- Shrewsbury**, Earldom of, created 1442. (name Talbot.)
- Shrove Tuesday** was observed as a festival before 1440.
The

The custom of eating pancakes on this day, probably arose from the Greek Christians, eating eggs, milk and fried butter the first week of lent.

Shulldham, Irish barony, created, 1776. (Shulldham.)

Sicily. First peopled from Italy, 1292 before Christ.

The ancient inhabitants of this island were the Sicani and Etruscans, the Carthaginians established a settlement there 500, and the Christian Greeks inhabited the eastern coasts. The Punic wars were here carried on; subdued by the Saracens 821; taken by the Greeks 1072; it was afterwards taken by the French, but the Sicilians destroyed them at the famous Vespers, 1282; a second colony came from Italy 1264 before Christ. A prince of Arragon took possession of this isle, and thus formed a kingdom of it, distinct from Naples, 1286. Revolted from Spain, 1674. At the peace of Utrecht it was ceded to the Duke of Savoy, but the emperor Charles VI. forced him to change it with him for Sardinia; the Spaniards made an attempt to take it from the Germans in 1718, but were prevented by the English; however, in 1734 they made a fresh attempt and succeeded. See Phalaris, Agathocles, Sicilian vespers, Naples.

Sicyon, The kingdom of, began 2091; ended 1130 before Christ, and annexed to Argos.

Signals at sea contrived by James II. when Duke of York, 1665; afterwards improved by the French commander Tourville, and Admiral Balchen, who was lost in the Victory.

Signing a deed, The term of, was used instead of subscribing, from the general state of ignorance in the 9th century, when kings and persons of great eminence, not being able to write their names, signed their charters, &c. with the crosses.

Silesia loan subscribed, 1734; ceded to Prussia, by the treaty of Breslaw, 1742.

Silk, Raw, first made by a people of China, called Seres, 150 before Christ; from the Chinese it was borrowed by the Persians, and from these the Greeks learned it, and transmitted it to Italy. It was worn by the Romans; First brought from India, 274; a pound, at this time,

time, was worth a pound of gold; the art of fabricating it taught at Constantinople, by two Indian monks, 536; the manufactory of, introduced into Europe, 551; first worn in drefs, 1455; first filk manufacture in France, 1521; first worn by the clergy in England, 1534; manufacture introduced into France generally by Henry IV. 1602; broad filk manufactured from raw filk in England 1620; brought to perfection by the French refugees in London, 1687.

Silk-throwing mill invented and fixed at Derby, by Sir Thomas Loombe, 1719.

Silk-worms eggs first brought into Europe, 527.

Silver first coined in Rome, 269 before Christ,

Silver-handled knives, spoons, and cups, a great luxury, but little plate of any fort, 1298.

Silures. See England.

Simmel, Lambert, a baker's son, was made to personate the Earl of Warwick, Richard III's nephew; he went over to Ireland, and there so imposed on the people, that he was crowned king, under the title of Edw. VI. 1436; but the king ordering Warwick, who was then a prisoner in the Tower, to be publicly shewn, the imposture was discovered; but not till Simmel had invaded England with an armed force, which he did and gave the king battle at Stoke, 1487, where Simmel was taken prisoner; he was too contemptible to excite Henry's resentment, he therefore pardoned him, and made him one of his scullions.

Simon, St. and St. Jude, Feast of, instituted, 1091.

Singing established in churches, 67; choir-service introduced into churches by St. Ambrose, during the reign of Constantine, about 360. This was amended about 230 years after, by Pope Gregory the Great. The Gregorian chant prevails in the Roman church to this day. The choral service was first introduced here at Canterbury, by St. Austin, and was confined to the churches of Kent, till archbishop Theodore came over in 668, when it spread over the whole kingdom, and continued general till the reformation; Queen Mary laboured to re-establish it, but the act of uniformity in Elizabeth's reign over-ruled it. On the restoration
of

of Charles II. it was revived, and since has been uniformly continued.

Sinking Fund. See Bank Stock.

Sion college founded by Dr. Thomas White, 1623; incorporated 1664.

Sion house, Middlesex, was a convent of Brigentines, built by Henry V. 1413. Their revenues were 1945*l. per annum*. See Brigentines.

Sisters of the society of Jesus, an order, chiefly to attend the sick, established in France, 1626.

Sivan, the third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, answering to part of our May and June.

Sixteen, Faction of, at Paris, arose in 1587.

Skipton castle, Yorkshire, built soon after the conquest.

Slanes. See Letters of Slanes.

Slaves, The laws of, settled by Ina, king of the West-Saxons, 692; slave-trade, epoch of the, with the Portuguese, 1443; with the English, 1562; abolished by the House of Commons, 1792. See African Company, Negroes.

Slavery commenced immediately after the deluge; (see Gen. ix. 25.) though some say under Nimrod, he being the first person who made war, and of course made captives; for captivity was the first origin of the right of slavery.

Sleepers, Seven, their fabulous resurrection placed in 425. These were seven young men, who in the times of Paganism, were supposed to have been shut up in a cavern in Africa, by order of the Emperor Decius, and to have slept 187 years, till the cave was accidentally opened in the days of christianity, when the sleepers were reported not to be sensible of having slept more than a few hours. Many very respectable writers suppose this to be true.

Slingsby, Sir Henry, governor of Hull, with Dr. Huet, beheaded on Tower-hill, for conspiring against Oliver Cromwell, June 8, 1658.

Small-pox, this disease came first from Arabia, and Aaron, an Alexandrian physician, was the first who described it; he wrote in 622.

Smerwick-haven, Ireland, fortified 1578.

Smugglers-act passed, 1736; amended, 1781.

Smyrna

Smyrna built, by the people of Cumæ, 1050 before Xt. destroyed by an earthquake, 1040; again 1681.

Sneezing, The custom of saying God bless you, to those who sneeze, is very ancient; even in the time of Aristotle. Sneezing was considered as a disease, and ominous.

Snow for eleven days, 1672.

Soap first manufactured in London, 1524. Before that time this city was served with mottled soap from Bristol, and abroad; its price was then 1d. per lb.

Social war, contrived by Drusus to reconcile all orders of the Roman people, began 90 before Christ.

Societies. American philosophical, instituted Jan. 2, 1769.

Antiquarian, incorporated Nov. 2, 1751.

Amicable, English, chartered, 1706.

Artists *ditto*, Feb. 26, 1764.

Arts and sciences instituted, 1753.

Clergymen's widows, Ireland, established, 1749

Dublin Society incorporated, 1750.

Humane, England, instituted, 1774.

Irish working-school incorporated, Oct. 1733.

Marine, English, established, 1756.

Medical of London, instituted, 1752.

Ditto, Crane Court, *ditto*, 1773.

Ditto, of physicians, *ditto*, about 1764.

Ditto, for the improvement of medical knowledge, established 1782.

Musical, established 1738, called Royal 1785.

Promotion of Christian knowledge, established 1699.

Propagation of the gospel, incorporated 1701.

Ditto, New England, *ditto*, Feb. 7, 1662.

Reformation of manners formed, 1698.

Royal instituted Dec. 30, 1660; incorporated 1663.

Royal Academy, established Dec. 10, 1768.

Royal Physical, Edinburgh, instituted 1771; incorporated, 1788.

Seamen's widows, incorporated, Oct. 13, 1732.

See Charities, Academies, Hospitals.

Socinus, founder of the Socinians, who deny the divinity of our Saviour, 1555; born 1525; died 1562.

Sock, The, was worn by the comedians in Rome, 50 years before Christ, as the fittest covering for the feet in dancing.

- Sodom burnt, 1897 before Christ; Lot aged 64.
- Sodomy is said to have been brought into England by the Lombards, who are supposed to have borrowed it from the Bougres or Bulgarians.
- Sodor and Man bishopric, founded, 447. See Man.
- Soissons, The congress of, June 14, 1728.
- Solar system invented by Pythagoras, the Samian, 500 years before Christ; revived by Copernicus; established by Sir Isaac Newton.
- Solar year found to consist of 365 days 5 hours and 49 minutes, by Dionysius, of Alexandria, 285; introduced by Julius Cæsar, 45 before Christ.
- Soldiers forbidden by act of parliament, to be quartered in private houses, Sept. 1679.
- Solomon born 1033; succeeded his father David on the throne, 1015; laid the foundation of his temple, May 21, 1012; finished it, 1005; dedicated it, Friday Oct. 30, 1000; finished his palace, 991; wrote his Ecclesiastes, 981; died 975 before Christ.
- Solomon's islands discovered by Alvarez de Mendoza, 1527.
- Solway Moss, Cumberland, began to flow, Nov. 15, 1771.
- Somers isles discovered, 1503; named and settled, 1609.
- Somerfet, Henry Beaufort, Duke of, beheaded at Hexham, May 15, 1464, for joining Henry VIth's queen against Edward IV; his son beheaded at Tewkesbury for the same offence, May 6, 1471.
- Somerfet, Dukedom of, created 1546. (Seymour.)
- Somerfet, Edward, Duke of, maternal uncle to Edward VI. chosen protector, 1547; deprived, for taking the whole administration of affairs into his own hands, and sent to the Tower, 1549; pardoned 1550; committed again, 1551, for a plot against the life of Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, who succeeded him in the protectorate; beheaded, Jan. 22, 1552.
- Somerton castle, near Newark, Lincolnshire, built 1305.
- Somerville, Scots barony of created, 1436. (Somerville.)
- Sommers, of Eversham, Barony of, created 1784. (name Cocks.)
- Sondes, Barony of, created 1760. (name Watson.)

Sooth-saying, the invention of, is generally attributed to the Chaldeans; from them the art passed to the Grecians, thence to the Tuscans, and from them to the Latins and Romans.

Sorbonne. See Academies.

Sorrento sacked by the Turks, who carried off 12000 captives, 1558; the people left, sold their land to redeem them.

Southam, Warwickshire, burnt (forty houses) March 25, 1742.

Southampton, Barony of, created 1780. (Fitzroy.)

Southampton old town destroyed 1338; water-gate built soon after; east-gate and wall built 1338; west-gate *ditto* 1532.

South-sea company began 1710; act passed, and fund established, May 6, 1716; its bubble, 1720, when, by an artifice, 100l. stock rose, in July, to 1000l. Every person of property became stock-jobbers, and many thousands were ruined.

Southwark annexed to London, 1550; the monastery, St. Saviour's (Augustines) built 1098; fair abolished, 1762.

Southwell minster, Neots, founded 630.

Southwell palace, Newark, Notts, built 1518.

Southwell, of Castle Mattreys, Irish viscount, created 1776. (name Southwell.)

Sovereign, a piece of English gold coin, value 20s. 1532; value 24s. 1550; value 30s. 1552.

Spain was first civilized by the Phœnicians, who possessed great part of it; these called in the Carthaginians; it was afterwards invaded by the Rhodians; the Carthaginians however made new conquests, 239; and after the destruction of ancient Tyre, became the most powerful in this country.

Conquered by the Romans, 206 before Christ.

Grenada and Andalusia was the Bœtica of the Romans, and the rest of Spain the province of Tarragona.

The kingdom of the Visigoths founded 567.

The Goths and Vandals overturned the Roman power 409, and continued in possession of it, till it was conquered by the Saracens or Moors, in 712; the
male

Spain:

male line of the ancient Gothic kings was lost in the death of Veremond III. king of Leon, 1037, when the crowns of Leon and Castile were united; the other christian princes were of the house of Navarre, the first king died, 880.

It was governed by viceroys from the Saracen califfs, till the viceroy Abderame or Almanzor seized the sovereignty, about 765. His court, and that of his successors was at Cordova.

St. James, the tutelar saint of Spain, since the finding of the apostle's body, in the 9th century.

The ambition of the nobles so increased with the troubles, that many of them assumed the title of king, as of Toledo, Valentia, Saragossa, Seville, &c. 1026; hence the multitude of titles annexed to the crown of Spain.

The kingdom of Arragon took place, 1636, by a division which the king of Navarre made of his dominions among his sons; Ramire was the first, so that the three kingdoms of Navarre, Castile, and Arragon, were in the possession of three brothers.

The Roman ritual was received in Arragon, 1071; in Castile, 1079.

Holy brotherhood instituted, 1260.

Kingdom of, founded, by the union of the two crowns of Castile and Arragon; the queen of Castile having married Ferdinand II. king of Arragon, 1480, who assumed the title of Catholic Majesty.

By the conquest of Navarre and Grenada, Ferdinand put a complete end to the dominion of the Moors, in this country; Navarre was conquered in 1512, 468 years after it had been separated from the crown of Castile.

The faction of Beaumont and Gramont, an opposition of two families, took place in Navarre, 1258, and was not extinguished till 1514.

Escorial began building, 1562.

Lost the seven united provinces, 1579; though it possessed the ten other provinces, called the Low Countries, till the battle of Ramilies, 1706. See Low Countries.

Spain.

A confederacy of European powers against Spain and the Emperor, under Henry IV. of France, 1610.

The monarchy transferred to the house of Bourbon, 1720.

Fuero Juzgo, code of laws enacted by Chindasvindus, 642; that called *Les usages*, formed by the Count of Barcelona, 1060; *Fuero de Castilla*, by Alphonso IX. 1211; *Fuero real*, by Alphonso X. 1254; *Siete partidas*, by Alphonso XI. 1347; *Recopilacion*, by Philip II. 1567; *Nueva ditto*, by Philip IV. 1665; *Novissima ditto*, by Philip V. 1724; who resigned his crown to his son, Dec. 1724: on his son's death he resumed it.

Toleration allowed, 1788.

Orders:—of St. Jago, instituted, about 1175; of Alcantara, 1177; of Truxillo, 1227; military order of Montefia, by James II. of Arragon, 1317; of St. George, 1318; of La Scama, 1420; Golden Fleece, by Philip, Duke of Burgundy, 1429.

See Milan, Naples, Vandals, Saracens, Charles V. Moors, Hamilcar, Catalonia, Valencia, Toledo, Inquisition, Cordova, America, Infante, Rem. Occ. annis 1015, 1760.

Spain, New. See America.

Spalatro, in Dalmatia, The cathedral church of, part of the palace of Dioclesian, who retired there, 305. See Dioclesian.

Sparta founded by Spartus, son of Phoroneus, king of Argos, 1718; its name changed to that of Lacedemon, 1488; kingdom of, began 1102; in its meridian, 400; became a Roman province, 71 before Christ; but now belongs to the Turks. The festival games of Carnia instituted 675, before Christ. See Argos, Lycurgus, Vol. II.

Speaker of the House of Commons. Seymour was the first not bred to the law, 1675. See Parliament.

Spectacles invented by Spina, a monk, 1299. Plot says by R. Bacon.

Spencer, Earldom of, created 1765. (name Spencer.)

Spensers. Father, son, and grandson, noblemen. The father hanged at Bristol by the rebellious barons, aged 90, Oct. 1326; the son, favourite to Edward II. hanged at Hereford, by the same party, Nov. 24, following;

- ing; the grandson beheaded at Bristol, for conspiring against Henry IV. 1400.
- Sphere, The, invented by Archimedes.
- Spinning-wheel invented at Brunswick, by Jurgen, a statuary, 1530. See Distaff.
- Sponsors. See Baptism.
- Sports allowed on Sunday evening, and a book of, published by James I. 1617; Charles I. published a book on the occasion, 1633; which was burnt by the hangman, 1643.
- Sportula, The Roman, was equal to eighteen pence of our money.
- Spurs in use, before 1400.
- Stadium, The Roman, was equal to a furlong, the 8th of a mile.
- Stadtholdership made hereditary in the Orange family, 1747.
- Stafford, Sir Humph. for rebelling against Henry VII. beheaded at Tyburn, 1486.
- Stafford, Marquisate of, created, 1786. (name Gower.)
- Stafford, Lord, beheaded on a charge of plotting against the life of Charles II. 1680.
- Stafford castle built by William the conqueror.
- Stair, Scots earldom of, created 1633. (Dalrymple.)
- Stamford, Earldom of, created 1628. (name Grey.)
- Stamford, Lincolnshire, once a city and university; castle built 922; chartered by Edward IV.
- Stamp duties instituted June 28, 1693; increased, 1756. again, 1776; began in Ireland, March 25, 1774; stamp-act, America, repealed, March 18, 1766.
- Standing while the gospel is read, ordained, 406.
- Stanhope, Earldom of, created 1718. (name Stanhope.)
- Stanley, Lord chamberlain, who put the crown on Henry VIIIth's head at Bosworth, and others, beheaded, Feb. 15, 1495, as abettors of Warbeck's imposture. See Warbeck.
- Stannary court, held in Cornwall, August, 1750; again, 1753.
- Staples-inn, London, established 1415. See Inns of Court.
- Stapleton, bishop of Exon, murdered in London, by an insurrection of the people, for siding with the court, 1326.

Star castle, Scilly, built 1593.

Star chamber, Court of (when causes were tried by the privy council) instituted 1487; abolished 1641. The number of judges of this court was from 26 to 42; the lord chancellor presided, and had the casting voice.

Starching of linen first brought into England by Mrs. Dinghen, of Flanders, 1554.

Stationers company, their first charter, 1556; second 1558.

Statuary. Dædalus was the first among the Greeks, about 1200 before Christ; the art perfected by Phidias. See Braze.

Statutes of Clarendon made 1164; of Marlborough, 1269; the first printed, and in English, 1483; prefixing titles to them first took place, 1487. See Preambles.

Staves; the custom of our great officers carrying white ones, as ensigns of their places, is derived from the fine spear of wood, given as a present to such of the Roman soldiers, as had signalized themselves in battle.

Stawel, Barony of, created 1690. (name Legge.)

Steam engine, for raising water, &c. invented by Savery, in 1699.

Steel-yard, London, was originally a place for the merchants of Almaine to deposit grain, naval stores, &c. Henry III. gave this company great privileges, 1232; but Edward VI. suppressed them.

Sterling money, so called from the town of Sterling, Scotland, because Osbert, a Saxon prince, after the overthrow of the Scots, established a mint here.

Stephen, King, third son of Adela, daughter of William the Conqueror, by Stephen, Earl of Blois, succeeded his uncle Henry I. and crowned Dec. 1135, in the absence of Maude; reduced Normandy, 1137; summoned by his brother, the Bishop of Winton, to appear before the synod at Westminster, Aug. 1139; defeated, and taken prisoner at Lincoln, by the Earl of Gloucester, Maude's brother, 1141, and put in irons in Bristol prison, but released, on an exchange for Gloucester, who was taken at Winchester; made peace with Henry, Maude's son, 1153; died of the piles, Oct. 25, 1154, aged 49; was buried at Feversham, and

and succeeded by his second cousin Henry II. Duke of Normandy, son of Maude, by the Earl of Anjou. See Matilda, Maude.

Stephens, Mrs. rewarded for her medicine for the stone, 1738.

Steward, Lord High, the office of, was at the conquest vested in the barony of Hinckley, and continued during fourteen successions, till that title devolved to the crown, in Hen. duke of Lancaster, afterwards Hen. IV. From that time to the present, it has been hereditary in the kings of England.

Stews, Public. See Brothels.

Stirling, Scots earldom of, created 1633. (Alexander.)

Stockholm, City of, began to be built 1253; burnt (1000 houses) 1751; again (250 houses) Aug. 31, 1759. See Sweden, Academies.

Stocking-frame invented by the Rev. Mr. Lee, 1590.

Stockings, Silk, a Spanish invention, first worn by the French king, 1543; first worn in England by Queen Elizabeth, 1561; first knit in worsted here, 1564, the fashion of rolling them over the knees left off in France 1716.

Stonehenge, supposed to be built by Amb. Aurelius, 461; others supposed it was a place of worship among the Druids; but it was most likely a place where the Saxons elected their chiefs or kings. There are two or three such places in Denmark and Sweden.

Stoney Stratford burnt (50 houses) April 19, 1736; again (150 houses) May 6, 1742.

Stops not invented till the 15th century; the colon not not being used till 1580; the semicolon not till 1599.

Storm in several parts of England, wind *S. W.* especially at Winchelscomb, Gloucestershire, where the steeple of the church was thrown down by thunder and lightning, and the crucifix, with the image of the virgin broken to pieces, Oct. 5, 1091. During the above, a thick smoke darkened the sky.

Another, wind *S. W.* that threw down 500 houses in London, and unroofed Bow church, Oct. 17, 1091. At Old Sarum, the steeple and many houses were blown down.

Storm.

One, that blew down the chimney of the chamber where the queen and her children lay, at Windfor, and her whole apartments were shaken and torn. Oaks in the park were torn up by the roots, and all was accompanied with such thunder and lightning as had not been known in the memory of man, 1251.

At Christmas, a westerly wind overthrew several houses, and public buildings, tore up trees by the roots, &c. 1330.

When King Edward was on his march within two league of Chartres, a most dreadful hurricane arose, with thunder and lightning, and hailstones so large as killed instantly 6000 of his horses, and 1000 of his best troops, 1390.

A hurricane threw down many houses, destroyed cattle, and rooted up trees, 1389; this was preceded with great mortality, especially among youth, and after that a famine.

A gulf of wind blew off the leads of the Grey Friar's church, London, and almost beat down the whole side of a street called the Old Exchange, Nov. 25, 1438.

The day Oliver Cromwell died, there arose one so dreadful, that extended all over Europe, and seemed to threaten a wreck of nature, 1658.

One, 1662.

So dreadful a one, as frightened the whole kingdom; the houses in London shook, and many fell. The water rose to a great height in Westminster-hall, and London bridge was choaked up with wrecks; fourteen ships of war were lost, and 1500 seamen. The damage done in London was computed at one million sterling, Nov. 26, 27. 1703.

A very great one at Ipswich, Harrogate, &c. 1708.

One, 1716.

One, Nov. 1, 1740.

One at Charlestown, South Carolina, that overflowed the town, and almost destroyed it and the neighbourhood, Sept. 15. 1752.

An uncommon dreadful one at Malta that killed and wounded near 200 persons, Oct. 29, 1757.

One

Storm.

One at the Havannah, when 96 public edifices, and 4048 houses were destroyed, and 100 persons lost their lives, Oct. 25, 1768.

Very dreadful one in the Caribbee islands, Aug. 31. 1772.

One in the north of England, when three of the Dublin packets foundered at sea, Oct. 19, 1775.

Another violent one off the coast of Holland. Nov. 14, 1775.

One, in the West Indies, that did incredible mischief, to St Lucia, Barbadoes, and other West India islands, Oct. 10, 11, 1780.

One, in Jamaica, that did great mischief, Aug. 26, 1785. See Jamaica, Tempest.

Stormont, Scots viscount, Title of, created 1621. (name Murray.)

Stourton, Barony of, created 1448. (name Stourton.)

Stourton, Lord, hanged for murder, 1557. See Ferrers, Dacres.

Stow, Archdeaconry of, erected about 1213.

Strabane, Irish viscount, Title of, created 1701. (name Hamilton.)

Strafford, Thomas, earl of, fell a sacrifice to unpopularity and was beheaded May 12, 1641, aged 48.

Strange, Barony of, created 1299. (name Murray.)

Strangford, Irish viscount, Title of, created 1628. (name Smythe.) Present Lord disqualified from voting in the house of peers, for offering to sell his vote, April, 1784.

Stratflour abbey, Cardiganhire, built 1164; rebuilt 1238.

Stratford-upon-Avon incorporated by Edward VI. burnt, August 1, 1614; monastery built, in 1700; Jubilee, Sept. 6, 1769.

Strathmore, Scots earldom of, created 1606. (Lyon.)

Straw used for the king's bed, 1234.

Straw, Jack. See Penal Laws.

Streatham, Surry. Mineral spring of, discovered, about 1659.

Struenfée and Brandt, Counts, beheaded at Copenhagen, April 18, 1772, for intriguing with their queen.

Stuart, the family of, began to reign in Scotland, in Robert II. 1370.

Stuart, Arabella, daughter of Charles, Earl of J enox, who was grandson to Margaret II. Queen of Scots, eldest sister to Henry VIII. and of course, cousin-german to James I. declared lawful heir to Queen Elizabeth, 1602; a conspiracy was formed the year following in her favour, but she died a prisoner in the Tower, 1616. See Raleigh.

Stucco-work, an invention of the antients, and brought to perfection by the Romans, revived, 1550.

Studley priory, Warwickshire (Augustines) founded in Stephen's reign.

Sturgeon. The custom of presenting to the king such as are caught in the Thames, is supposed to arise from its being a royal fish, and the Thames sturgeon being the king's property.

Style at Rome, by adding January and February to the other ten months, and making the year consist of 365 days, 709; again; by Augustus Cæsar's ordering leap-year to be but once in four years, and the month Sextilis to be called Augustus, 8 before Christ; the year began to be reckoned from Lady-day, 1265; style altered again, at Rome, by taking 12 days off the calendar, 1582; Gregorian style received at Paris, by taking off 10 days, Dec. 15, 1582; again by the Dutch and protestants in Germany, by taking off 11 in Feb. 1700; again, at London, by taking 11 days off the calendar, Sept. 2, 1752. The Russians still adhere to the Julian year. See Preface, Year.

Succession, The bill of, passed, that excludes Roman Catholics from the throne, 1689; settled on the house of Hanover, June 12, 1700.

Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, beheaded by the rebels on Tower-hill, June 14, 1381.

Sudbury, Archdeaconry of, erected about 1126.

Suetonius, Paulinus, in the reign of Nero, invaded the isle of Anglesea, the Mona of the Romans, and burnt the Druids, 59; defeated Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, and headed the Britons, burnt London, then a flourishing Roman colony, and slew 70,000 Britons the same year. See Boadicea.

Suevi,

Suevi, aniently the people of Luface, in Upper Saxony, took the name of Viſigoths, on ſettling in Spain, 567, to diſtinguiſh themſelves from the Oſtrogoths, eſtabliſhed in Italy.

Suffolk, Archdeaconry of, created, before 1127.

Suffolk, Earldom of, created 1603. (Howard.)

Suffolk, William de la Pole, Duke of, whoſe ſon was firſt huſband of Henry VIIth's mother, murdered in his paſſage to France, for being an enemy to his country, May 2, 1450.

Suffolk, Edm. de la Pole, nephew to Richard III. beheaded, 1513, for conſpiring againſt Henry VII.

Suffolk, Duke of, father to Lady Jane Grey, beheaded, for attempting to ſet his daughter on the throne, Feb. 17, 1554.

Sugar was firſt diſcovered in the Eaſt-Indies; no mention of it till 625; firſt brought into Europe, about 1150; an attempt was made to grow it in Italy; but not ſucceeding, the Spaniards and Portugueſe carried it to America, about 1510; firſt refined in England, 1659.

Sumatra and Malacca diſcovered by the Portugueſe, 1511; viſited by the Spaniards, 1521.

Sun ſtood ſtill at the command of Joſhua, 1454 before Chriſt; ſpots of, firſt diſcovered by Chriſtopher Scheiner, 1611; a ſpot more than thrice the earth's ſize, paſſed its centre, April 21, 1766.

Sunday appointed to be obſerved, 321.

Sunday ſchools eſtabliſhed, 1785.

Sunderlin, Iriſh Barony, created 1785. (Malone.)

Sun-dials are ſaid to be invented by Thales, 558; though we hear of the dial of Ahaz, (Iſaiah 38) ſaid to be the invention of the Babylonians, 756; the firſt erected at Rome, by Papiſius Curſor, when time was divided into hours, 293 before Chriſt; this was uſed 99 years, after which it was improved; ſet up at churches 613.

Sundridge, Barony of, created 1766. (name Campbell.)

Sun-fire office firſt projected, 1707.

Sunk iſland in the Humber embanked, 1666.

Superior courts eſtabliſhed in France, Feb. 22, 1771.

Superſtition triumphant through the whole chriſtian world, about 1000.

Supremacy. The first prince that shook off the yoke of Rome, and settled the supremacy in himself was Henry VIII. 1533. See Oath, Pope.

Surat, India, built 1660; taken, 1759.

Surgeons exempted from serving on juries, out of respect, 1513. This gave rise to the opinion, that they were excepted against, on account of the barbarity of their profession. See Barbers.

Surgery, Art of, introduced into Rome 219 before Xt.

Surinam an English settlement, from 1654; exchanged with the Dutch for that of New-York, 1667.

Sur-names, The use of, introduced by the Normans, to distinguish families; appointed to be taken in Scotland, by a parliament, at Forfar, 1061; first used in England about 1072; began to be in general use through England, and first among the nobility, 1200; many of the most common, such as Johnson, Tomson, Wilson, Dickson, &c. were taken by the Flemings, who were naturalized here, 1435.

Surplice first worn by pagan priests, brought into the church of Rome by pope Adrian, 796.

Surry, Hen. Howard, Earl of, beheaded on Tower-hill, Jan. 19, 1547, on a false charge of aspiring to the crown; the Duke of Norfolk, his father, was also condemned, but the death of Henry VIII. saved him.

Survey of England made, by order of Alfred; again, by William the Conqueror, 1080.

Suffex, Earldom of, created 1717. (name Yelverton.)

Sutherland, Scots earldom of, created 1457. (Sutherland.)

Sutton-Colfield, Warwickshire, chartered by Hen. VIII.

Swansea castle, Glamorganshire, built about 1113.

Swearing, The vice of, introduced 1072.

Sweating sickness, a native of Great-Britain. It first began 1485, in Henry VIIIth's army, when he landed at Milford Haven. It raged in London from September 21 to the end of October. Happened again, so that in some towns half the people died; in others a third, 1517, it carried off patients in three hours; again, 1528, when people died in six hours; again, 1529; again, 1551.

Sweating rooms, or Sudatories were general among the Romans, such places have been dug up in England.

Sweden,

Sweden, anciently Scandinavia; kingdom of, began, 481; united to the crowns of Denmark and Norway in 1394, till 1525, when Gustavus Vasa expelled the Danes, and till which time the crown was elective; christianity introduced there, 829; the union of Calmar was ratified 1397, which was the source of those wars that raged in Sweden and Denmark for upwards of a century; nobility massacred, Nov. 8, 1510; Lutheranism established there by Gustavus Vasa, about 1525, popery abolished, 1528; the crown declared hereditary, 1544; the title of count and baron introduced, 1560, no nobility there before; Christina, queen of, born, 1626; began her reign, 1632; resigned her crown, 1654; died at Rome, 1689; Charles XII. began his reign, 1700; made prisoner by the Turks at Bender, after three years protection there, 1713; French factions of the states, about 1538; conspiracy for altering the government, when Counts Brahe and Horne were beheaded, 1756; revolution in the government of, and made absolute, August 13, 1772; torture abolished 1788; Gustavus III. assassinated, March 16, 1792; order of the Seraphims founded, 1334; of Brician, 1366; of Amarante, 1645. See Gustavus Adolphus, Stockholm, Denmark.

Sweyn, king of Denmark, invaded England, and drove Ethelred II. out, 1013; he was proclaimed king of England, but died Feb. 2, 1014, at Gainborough, and was buried at York.

Switzerland inhabited formerly by the Helvetii, who were subdued by Cæsar, 57 before Christ; it remained subject to the Romans, till again conquered by the Alcmans from Germany, 395; these were driven out by Clovis I. of France, 496; became part of the kingdom of Burgundy, 888; given by the last King of Burgundy to the Emperor of Germany, 1032, to which it belonged till the Swiss Cantons were formed, 1307; their form of government made perpetual by themselves, 1315, and ratified by other powers, 1649; Swiss soldiers first in the pay of France, 1480; order of the Bear founded, 1213. Six of the Cantons are protestants, the rest Roman catholics. See Grissler.

Swords consecrated by Pope Sergius V. 1009. See Ruffs, Oath.

Sybils,

Sybils, certain women, ten in number, who foretold future events, flourished, about 715 before Christ.

They are said to have foretold the coming of Christ. See Oracles.

Sydney college, Cambridge, founded by F. Sydney, Countess of Suffex, 1598. (thirteen fellows.)

Sydney of Leix, Irish Barony, created 1768. (Cosby.)

Sydney, Barony of created 1783. (name Townshend.)

Sympathetic powder, for stopping the blood, discovered by Sir K. Digby. See Digby.

Synagogue, The great, consisting 120 elders, first appointed, at the return from the Babylonish captivity, 537 before Christ.

Synod, The famous, when deputies were sent from all the reformed churches in Europe to Dort, in Holland, to adjust the difference between the doctrines of Luther. Calvin, and Arminius, 1618. The first national synod, or meeting of the bishops here, was at Hertford, 673; the last was held by Cardinal Pool, 1555.

Syracuse, The city of, founded by Archias, a descendant of Hercules, 758; taken by Marcellus, 212 before Xt. destroyed by an earthquake, and a fourth of its inhabitants perished, Jan. 11, O. S. 1693.

Syria was a powerful nation, about 900, and continued so, till the king of Assyria took Damascus, and made the people subject to his empire, 740; conquered by Alexander the Great, 322, and became again independent, about 312, till it was made a province of Rome by Pompey, 65 before Christ; conquered by the Saracens, 640; by the Turks, 1316.

Syrens are supposed by Swinburne to have been female pyratral sovereigns, who dwelt in times of which no records are existing, and whose vocal tones were so enchanting as to allure the people to land, and to be thus entrapped.

Syfigambis, mother of Darius, on hearing of the death of Alexander, starved herself, 320 before Christ.

T.

TAAFFE of Corren, Irish viscount. Title of created 1628. (name Taaffe.)

Tabernacle of the Lord's supper, Feast of, instituted by Moses at Shiloh, 1443 before Christ.

Tacitus, wrote in 93. Five books of his Annals found 1517.

Taffeties first manufactured here, 1598.

Tail, Creating estates in, act passed for, 1279. See Estates.

Tainistry and Gavelkind, Ireland, abolished, 1604. By the custom of gavelkind, upon the death of any one, his land was divided among all the males of his family, legitimate or not; and after partition made, if any of the family died, his portion was not shared out among his sons, but the chieftain, or tainist, made a new partition at his discretion, of the lands of the deceased among the surviving brothers. It was introduced into England in the time of the Saxons.

Talbot of Hensol, Earldom of, created, 1784. (Talbot.)

Tale-tellers, a species of poetical historians, in the north of Ireland, employed to lull people asleep with romantic stories, supposed to descend from the Irish bards, who flourished 558.

Talent, the Euboic or Phœnician, was equal to about 400l. sterling; the Egyptian, about 20l. sterling; the Roman, 187l. 10s. sterling

Tallard, Count, The French general, brought prisoner to England, and confined in Nottingham castle, Dec. 14, 1704.

Talmud, The, made 117 before Christ; published 506.

Tamorisk plant brought first here from Germany by archbishop Grindal, 1560.

Tamuz, the fourth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year answering to our June and July.

Tamworth castle, Warwickshire, old one built, 914; the present one before the conquest; town chartered by Queen Elizabeth.

Tangiers given by Portugal to Charles II. as a dowry with the Infanta, 1662; destroyed, by order of Charles II. the expence being too great to keep it up, October, 1683. See Bombay.

Tankerville, Earldom of, created 1714. (name Bennet.)

Tantalus stole away Ganymede, 1341 before Christ.

Tapestry, the art first brought into England, by William Sheldon, Esq. about 1546; manufactory established at Mortlake, in Surry, 1620.

Tar-

Tar-water, Virtues of, first discovered by Bishop Berkeley, 1744.

Tara, The psalter of, a register established in Ireland, 769 before Christ; wherein was recorded every event in the kingdom.

Tarantula dance, is supposed to have originated from the dances among the priestesses of Bacchus at their orgies: these being abolished by the introduction of christianity, the Puglian dames of Taranta, enjoy the old dance, under a pretence of expelling the poison of the Tarantula.

Tarentine war with the Romans, began 282 before Xt.

Tartars, The, conquered China, 1643, and expelled the christians.

Tartary, or Tatory. Empire of the Huns destroyed by the Chinese, 93; the first Cham was Jenghes Khan, 1206, whose descendants held the empire till 1582, when the Mungouls revolted to the Manchew Tartars, in China. The Eluths, or Kalmucks became a separate state about 1400. See Mongouls.

Tarentum, now Taranto, Italy, contained 300,000 people, 500 before Christ, now the number is only 18,000.

Tasman's voyage into the south-sea, performed 1642.

Tatien. See Abstinents.

Taunton, Somersetshire, Archdeaconry of, erected, 1106; precentorship *ditto*, 1135; Town charter given by Charles I. taken away and re-chartered by Charles II.

Tavistock monastery, (Benedictines) built 961.

Taxes, The origin of, is from those levied by Solon at Athens, 540 before Christ, The first paid in money here were in 1067, though subsidies in kind continued till 1377. See Scutage.

Tea first brought into Europe by the Dutch East-India company, early in the 17th century; a quantity of it brought from Holland by Lord Arlington and Lord Ossory, 1666; though it is presumed it was in England before, mention of it being made in an act of parliament, 1660. It from this time became general, and sold for 60s. per lb. it continued at this price till 1707; green tea began to be used 1715, from this time till 1726 we imported annually 700,000 lb. from

1732 to 1742, 1,200,000 lb. in 1755 near 4,000,000 lb. in 1785, 16,000,000 lb. Americans refused to receive it with a duty on it, 1773, which occasioned the civil war, and brought on their independence; duty on it taken off, and laid on windows, 1784.

Telescope invented by Zach. Jansen, a spectacle-maker, at Middleburgh, 1590; the first reflecting one made on Newton's principles, 1692.

Temeswaer taken by the Imperialists, 1716.

Tempest. See Rem. Occur. *annis* 1381, 1541, 1649, and Storm.

Temple, London, founded by the Knights Templars, 1185; church founded, 1185; present one built 1240; Hall, Middle Temple, rebuilt 1572. See Inns of Court.

Temples owe their first origin to the reverence paid to deceased friends, and as most heathen gods were consecrated for some public good done, temples were only stately monuments dedicated to them. First erected to the gods by the Egyptians; the Chinese have them at present, and so have the people of Peru. Heathen temples all destroyed throughout the Roman empire, by Constantine the Great, 331.

Templetown, Irish barony, created 1776. (Upton.)

Tenby castle, Pembrokehire, built 1079.

Tenderden, Kent, chartered by Queen Elizabeth.

Tenths. See First Fruits.

Terceras isles discovered by the Spaniards, 1583:

Terms and vacations in law introduced from Normandy, 1079; the long vacation being adapted to the time of the vintage.

Terra Firma conquered by Spain 1514.

Test act passed against the papists, (which obliges all persons that hold offices under government to take the sacrament, according to the church of England), and resented by the Duke of York, 1673.

Tessudo. See Battering ram.

Teutones and Ambrones, 200,000 of them killed, and 80,000 taken prisoners by the Romans, under Marius, near Aiz, 100 before Christ. See Cimbri.

Teutonic knights, in Germany, their order originated at Jerusalem,

Jerusalem, 1120; was confirmed by Pope Celestin III. 1191. They bound themselves by vow to the defence of the christian religion, the holy land, and to the service of the poor and sick: to be all of them Germans, and of true ancient nobility.

Tewkesbury monastery, (Benedictines) built, 715.

Teynham, Barony of, created 1616. (name Roper.)

Thames rose so high at Westminster, that the lawyers were brought out of the hall in boats 1235; again, 1730; Feb. 9, 1739; Dec. 24, 1736; Oct. 14, 1747; Feb. 9, 1762; Feb. 2, 1791; conservation of, given to the mayors of London, 1489; its channel was so shallow in the summer, that a man might ride over it near London bridge, 1592; made navigable to Oxford, 1624. See Transportation, Rem. Occur. *anno* 1113.

Thane, a Scotch title, altered by Malcolm III. to that of Earl, 1057.

Thanet, Earldom, of created 1628. (name Tufton.)

Thavies Inn, London, established 1549. See Inns of Court.

Theatins, their order founded, 1524; established at Paris, 1644.

Theatre that of Bacchus at Athens, the first ever erected, built by Philos, 420 before Christ. The ruins still exist.

The first royal licence for one here was to Shakespere, &c. 1603, to act plays at the Globe, Bank-side, or any part of England; but long before his time, miracles were represented in the open fields, where the devil appeared in person on the stage, shearing the bristles of hogs: hence the old proverb, "Great cry and little wool."

Plays where opposed by the Puritans, 1633, and suspended till 1660, when Charles II. licensed two companies, Killegrew's and Davenant's; the first at the Bull, Vere-street, Clare-market, which in a year or two was removed to Drury-lane, as now; the other in Dorset-gardens. Till this time, boys performed women's parts. Scenes were introduced, 1662.

Sir William Davenant introduced operas, and both companies united, 1684, and continued together till

Theatre.

till 1694; when, from the reduced salaries given to the performers, the principal of them under Betterton obtained a licence, and withdrew to Lincoln's-inn theatre in the summer, 1695.

Actors among the Grecians were considered as persons of reputation and consequence; not so among the Romans.

See Comedy, Tragedy, Play-house Bill, Scenes.

Theban war, 1225 before Christ.

Thebes founded, 1571; citadel built by Cadmus, 1493; built by the Beotians, 1124; flourished as a republic, 820; destroyed by Alexander, with the slaughter of 120,000 persons, when he left only Pindar the poet's house standing, 335; rebuilt by Cassander, 315; taken by Demetrius, 297 before Christ. See Attica.

Theft, in the time of Homer, was rather an honour to a man's character; Lycurgus, in his body of laws, encouraged it; ancient Greeks held no robbery infamous without their own bounds; first made capital under Edward the Saxon; confirmed by Henry I.—See Hospitality.

Theists, a sect that came in with the Restoration (of which the king was one), and taught a union with all men who believed in one God, but who rejected public worship, &c. and declared, that this religion was older than that given by God to the Hebrews.

Theobalds, King James's palace, near Waltham abbey, what remained of it pulled down, 1765.

Thermometers invented by Corn. Drebbel, a Hollander, 1620; improved by Reaumur, 1730; and since improved by Fahrenheit, a German.

Thetford monastery, (Cluniacks) founded 1070; town incorporated by Queen Elizabeth.

Thieftakers condemned in London, and punished with the pillory, 1755.

Thistle, Order of the, founded by King Achaius I. of Scotland, 812; ribband exchanged from blue to green, 1703.

Thomas, St. Feast of, commenced, 1130.

Thomond, Irish earldom of, created 1756. (O'Brien.)
Thoracic

Thoracic duct discovered in a horse, by Eustachius, 1563;
in the human body, by Olaus Rudbeck, a Swedish ana-
tomist, Thomas Bartholine, of Copenhagen, and Dr.
Joliffe, of England, 1653. See Lacteals.

Thorne. See Protestants.

Thornbury castle, Gloucestershire, built before 1174;
town chartered 1670.

Thorney abbey built 970.

Thornton college, (Augustines) Lincolnshire, built 1174.

Thorp, speaker of the House of Commons, and Lord
Scales, governor of the Tower, murdered by the
London mob, 1460, in the disturbances respecting
Henry VI.

Thoulouse, France, City of, founded about 615 before
Christ.

Kingdom of, founded, by the Visigoths, 414.

A dreadful tribunal established there to extirpate here-
tics, 1229; dissolved 1645.

The Troubadours, or Rhetoricians of Thoulouse, had
their origin about 1150, and consisted of a fraternity
of poets, whose art was extended throughout Europe,
and gave rise to the Italian and Spanish poetry.
See Troubadours.

The flower sports instituted 1323.

See Rem. Occur. *anno* 1250.

Thrace, a considerable part of ancient Greece, annexed
to Macedon, by Philip and Alexander, about 355,
till conquered by the Romans, 168 before Christ. By-
zantium was its capital, on the ruins of which Con-
stantinople was built. Taken by the Turks, 1453.

Throgmorton, Francis, executed for conspiring against
Queen Elizabeth, in favour of Mary, Queen of Scots,
1583.

Thule. See Iceland.

ThurLOW of Ashfield, Barony of, created 1778. (name
ThurLOW.)

Thurot, Captain, attempting to invade Ireland, killed by
Captain Elliot, Feb. 1760.

Tiara, was in the time of the Romans, a cap of state used
by all eastern kings and great men.

Ticonderoga taken by the English, 1759.

Tide ebbcd and flowcd thrce times in one hour at Lyme, in Dorsetshire, May 31, 1682. See Thames.

Tides, Theory of, first given by Kepler, 1598.

Tiles first used in England, 1246; new duty laid on them 1784.

Tilts and Tournaments owe their origin to the *Ludus Trojæ*, invented by Ascanius, son of Æneas; instituted by Henry I. of Germany, 919; forbidden by the council of Rheims, 1131; in fashion here in the 11th and 12th centuries; abolished in France, 1560, Henry II. having been killed in one; and with these fell the ancient spirit of chivalry. See Juffs, Bull-fights.

Time was anciently divided into three portions, "obscure, fabulous, and historical." The first includes the space from the creation to the deluge of Deucalion; profane history, has no historian in that portion; the second began with that deluge, and continued to the Olympiads; during which time, the history of events uncertain; the third portion took place with the Olympiads; first computed from the christian æra, by Denis, a Syrian monk, 516; in history 748. See Deluge, Olympiads, and the Preface.

Tin mines first discovered in Germany, 1240; till then those in England were the only ones in Europe.

Tin plates were first made in England, 1681, by one Andrew Yarranton, who was sent to Bohemia to learn the art.

Tindale, William, hanged at Augsburgh, for translating the scriptures, 1536.

Tintern abbey Monmouthshire, founded, 1131.

Tironenses, Order of, founded at Tiron, by St. Barnard, about 1109: they had only one abbey in Wales, St. Dogmeal's about 1126.

Titchfield house, Hants, built in Henry VIIIth's reign.

Tithes given first by Moses to the tribe of Levi, 1490 before Christ; first established here in the kingdom of Mercia, by Offa, about 794; till this year tithes were paid to the church as offerings, but Offa made a law that they should be paid throughout his kingdom, and gave the church a civil right in them; established throughout England by Ethelwolf, 844; established in France under Charlemagne; established by law, by the Lateran council, 1215. See Patronage, First Fruits.

Tithing,

Tithing, a district inhabited by ten freeholders, who were responsible to the king for the conduct of any one among them, first settled by Alfred; the principal man in each tithing was called the headborough; ten tithings formed a hundred. See Hundreds.

Titles, First creation to, by patents, 1344; titles—the following is the succession in which they swelled in England. Henry IV. had the title of “Grace” conferred on him; Henry VI. that of “Excellent Grace;” Edward IV. that of “High and Mighty Prince;” Henry VII. “Highness;” Henry VIII. “Majesty” (and was the first and last that was styled “Dread Sovereign;”) and James I. that of “Sacred, or Most Excellent Majesty.” That of “Majesty” was first given to Louis XI. of France; before, it was the title only of Emperors; the kings of Arragon, Castile, and Portugal, had the title only of “Highness;” those of England, “Your Grace;” those of France, “Your Despotism.” See Majesty, Highness.

Tiverton castle, Devonshire, built 1110; town incorporated, 1615; burnt, 1598; again, 1612; again, 1731; 200 houses; again (twenty-six houses,) 1762.

Toad-eater, or slavish dependant; a metaphor taken from a mountebank's boy, who eat toads, in order to shew his master's skill in expelling poison.

Tobacco, Plant of, found by the Spaniards in the island of Jucatan, 1520; introduced into France, by Nicot, 1560; first brought into England by Ralph Lane, 1583; smoking it at Constantinople, now so universal, was a novel practice 1610; planted in many parts of England, till prohibited by an act of Charles II.; allowed to be cultivated in Ireland, 1779.

Tobago taken by the French, June 2, 1781.

Tobit born, 749; cured, by his son, of blindness, 690; died, 645 before Christ,

Toleration act passed, 1689, which exempts the dissenters from suffering the penalties of former acts. See Popery.

Toledo, after being 372 years in possession of the Moors, taken by the king of Castile, May 25, 1085, who made it his residence. Many illustrious Spanish families

- lies are descended from the Muzarabees of Toledo; made the primacy of Spain, by Pope Urban II. 1088; confirmed 1144.
- Toll instituted in England for mending the highways, in Edwards III's reign. See Turnpikes.
- Tonnage and poundage granted to the kings of England for life, 1465.
- Tonsure, The, or shaving of the head of monks originated so early as the time of St. Peter, preaching at Antioch, when the Gentiles shaved the top of their heads, as a reproach to the Christians; introduced 169.
- Tontine, so called from one Tonti an Italian projector, who in 1653 established at Paris a lottery of Annuities with survivorship.
- Torphichen, Scots barony, created 1563. (Sandilands.)
- Torrington, Devonshire, incorporated by Mary I.
- Torrington, viscount, Title of, created 1721. (Byng.)
- Torture was occasionally used in England so late as 1558, and in Scotland till 1690; abolished in Sweden, 1773; in France, 1780. It is continued in most countries in Europe, except Prussia. See Ascue, Ann.
- Tory. See Whig.
- Totton Exon, Archdeaconry of, erected before 1143.
- Tournament. See Tilts, Juffs.
- Turniquet, The, invented by one Morell, at the siege of Besançon, 1674; Petit of France invented the screw tourniquet, 1718.
- Tower of London began to be built 1078.
- Townshend, marquise, Title of, created 1787. (name Townshend.)
- Tracton of Tracton abbey, Irish barony, created 1780. (name Dennis.)
- Tracy of Rathcoole, Irish viscount, Title of, created 1624. (name Tracy.)
- Trade and plantation office formed, Nov. 7, 1660; board of, established, 1696.
- Tragedy, First acted at Athens on a waggon, by Theſpis, 535; Sophocles presented his, 472 before Christ.
- Trains, Ladies first wore them in the effeminate reign of Richard II.
- Trajan bridge, The, over the Danube, near Warkel Hungary,

- Hungary, was built by Trajan, the Roman emperor; pillar set up at Rome, 114.
- Transactions, Philosophical first set on foot, 1665.
- Transfiguration, Festival of, first observed, 700; established by the Pope of Rome, in commemoration of a signal victory obtained by the christians over the Turks at Belgrade, Aug 6, 1456.
- Transfusion of blood first practised in France, by drinking it, 1483; the idea of conveying it into the blood by veins, communicated by Wren an Oxonian, 1659; first tried at Paris, 1667, but soon after exploded.
- Transportation first inflicted as a punishment by the 39th of Elizabeth, c. 4. Before this act passed, executions were very numerous. Hollingshed says, 72,000 criminals were executed in Henry VIIIth reign. The act passed to make felons work on the Thames, 1776; to transport them to Africa, 1786; to Botany Bay, 1787.
- Transubstantiation introduced as an article of faith, about 840; opposed by the English church, about 1000. but received before 1066.
- Transylvania given to the house of Austria, 1699.
- Traquair, Scots earldom of, created 1633. (Stewart)
- Treason punished in England by banishment only, till after Henry I.
- Treaties, Commercial, the first made by England with any foreign nation, was with the Flemings, 1272; the second with Portugal and Spain, 1308.
- Treaty of commerce between England and Venice, 1325.
- Of Amiens, Aug. 29, 1475.
- Of Noyon, Aug. 16, 1516.
- Of Madrid, Jan, 1526.
- Between Solyman and Francis I. against Charles V. 1542.
- Of peace, between the Emperor and Francis I. at Crespy, Sept 18, 1544.
- Of Passau, between Charles and the Protestants, July 3, 1552.
- Between Elizabeth and the protestants, at Berwick, Feb, 27, 1560.

Treaties.

The first of alliance between England and Holland, Jan. 7, 1578.

Of Nonfuch, between England and Holland, Aug. 10, 1585.

Between England, France and Holland, against Spain, at the Hague, Oct. 31, 1596.

At Stockholm, between England and Sweden, May 31, 1630.

Between France and Sweden, Jan. 13, 1631.

Between France and Holland, Feb. 8, 1635.

Between France and Sweden, March 10, 1636.

Between the king of Sweden and the elector of Brandenburg, Sept. 9, 1657.

Between the king of Poland and the elector of Brandenburg, Sept. 9, 1657.

Between the Dutch and Portuguese, July 1661.

Of commerce between Great Britain and Sweden, at Whitehall, Oct. 21, 1661.

Between France and the Pope, at Pifa, February 2, 1664.

Of Temeswar, August 28, 1664.

Of commerce between Great Britain and Holland, at the Hague, February 17, 1668.

Of commerce, between Great Britain and Savoy, at Florence, Sept. 19, 1669.

Of *ditto*, between Great Britain and Denmark, at Copenhagen, July 11, 1670.

Between the empire & Holland, against France, July 15, 1672.

Between Great Britain, Holland and Spain, at Westminster, Feb. 19, 1674.

Between Great Britain and Holland, at London, Dec. 11, 1674.

Between *ditto*, at the Hague, Dec. 30, 1675.

Between Russia and China, 1689.

Of union, bet. Sweden and Denmark, 1691.

Of partition, between France, Great Britain and Holland, Oct. 1, 1698.

Second of *ditto*, March, 1700.

Between Denmark, Sweden and Holstein, August 1700.

Treaties.

Between the Empire and Sweden, Ap. 1707.

Of commerce, between England and Spain,
Dec. 9, 1713.

Of Raftad, between France and Germany,
March 6, 1714.

Of Baden, between Germany, France and
Spain, Sep. 7, 1714.

Of Utrecht, between Spain and Portugal, Feb.
13, 1715.

Barrier treaty of Antwerp, between Germany
and Holland, Nov. 15, 1715.

Of alliance, at Westminster, between England
and Holland, Feb. 6, 1716.

Ditto, Between Germany and England, May
25, 1716.

Triple alliance between England, France, and
Holland, at the Hague, Dec. 24, 1717.

Of Passarowitz, between the Germans, Vene-
tians and Turks, July 21, 1718.

Quadruple alliance between Germany, England,
France and Holland, August 2; Sardinia acce-
ded, Dec. 22, 1711.

Of Vienna, between Germany and Spain, Ap.
20, 1725.

Of Hanover, between England, France and
Prussia, against Germany and Spain, acceded to by
Sweden and Holland, Sep. 3, 1725.

Of Copenhagen, between Denmark, England,
&c. April 16, 1727.

Of Westminster, between England and Hol-
land, May 27, 1728.

Of Seville, between Great Britain, France and
Spain, Nov. 9, 1729.

At Vienna, between Germany and England,
March 16, 1729.

Between *ditto* and Spain, July 22, 1731.

Of union and alliance, between Saxony and
Hanover, at Dresden, August, 1731.

Of commerce, between England and Russia,
Dec. 2, 1734.

Of

Treaties.

Of alliance, between Denmark and Sweden,
1735.

Between Germany & France, Nov. 18, 1738.

Between England and Denmark, May, 1739.

Between France and Holland, at Versailles,
Dec. 21, 1739.

Alliance between England and Prussia, at
Westminster, Nov. 18, 1742.

Ditto, between England and Russia, Feb. 1743.

Ditto of Moscow, between England and Rus-
sia, Dec. 11, 1743.

Of Warsaw, between England and Austria,
Holland and Poland, Jan. 8, 1745.

Of Dresden, between Prussia, Poland, Austria
and Saxony, Dec. 25, 1745.

Alliance of Petersburg, between Austria and
Russia, May 22, 1746.

Of commerce, at Madrid, between Spain and
England, Oct. 5, 1750.

Between England and Prussia, Feb. 16, 1756.

Between *ditto*, April 11, 1756.

Ditto, Dec. 7, 1758.

Between Russia and Prussia, April 15, 1764.

Of commerce, between England and Russia, at
Petersburgh, June 20, 1766.

Between the Russians & the Turks July, 1774.

At London, between America and Eng. 1786.

Commercial, between France and Eng. 1787.

See Convention, League.

Trebizond, Empire of, established 1204.

Tregoney, Cornwall, incorporated 1620.

Trematon castle, Cornwall, built, before 1066.

Tresilian, Sir R. chief justice and others, hanged at
Tyburn, 1388, for giving the king advice contrary
to the opinion of the Gloucester faction.

Tribunes of the people, Two, instituted at Rome,
493, made up ten, 456; these were similar to our
members of parliament; military ones, with con-
sular power, created, 445 before Christ. See Rome.

Tribute of wolves' heads enjoined in England, to
rid the country of them, 971; paid by the Eng-

- lish to the Danes, 48,000*l.* 979. See Edgar.
- Trim castle abbey, Ireland, founded, 1157.
- Trinidad discovered, 1498; taken by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1595; by the French, 1676.
- Trinitarians, order of Friars, instituted in France, 1198; they were brought into England, 1224; eleven of these houses were established here; barefooted, in Spain, instituted, 1594.
- Trinity, the word, first applied to the persons of the Godhead, by Theophilus of Antioch, about 150.
- Trinity college, Cambridge, founded by Hen. VIII. 1546. (60 fellows.)
- Trinity college, Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas Pope, 1555. (12 fellows.)
- Trinity hall, Cambridge, founded by the bishop of Norwich, 1350. (12 fellows.)
- Trinity house, London, founded by Sir Thomas Spert, 1515; incorporated by Henry VIII; confirmed, 1685.
- Trinity Sunday, Feast of, instituted by pope Gregory IV. about 828; appointed to be held on the present day, by pope John, 1334.
- Tripoli and Tunis were formerly the republic of Carthage; Carthage stood nearly where Tunis stands now; it's dominions extended about 2000 miles in length; Sardinia, Corsica, and great part of Sicily and other lesser isles belonged to it. Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli are called the piratical states of Barbary. Tunis is subject to Morocco; the other two to the Turks.
- Tritheites, a sect who believed three Gods, arose under Philoponus, 560.
- Trojan war commenced, 1193 before Christ. See Helen.
- Troops, Disciplined, first mentioned to be kept in Edgar's reign. See Yeomen.
- Troubadours, (i. e. inventors.) poets that inhabited the southern parts of France, in the 12th and 13th centuries. See Thoulouse, Jongleurs.
- Troy, Kingdom of, began by Scamander, from Crete 1546; city built, 1255; burnt, June 11, 1184 before

before Christ, when an end was put to the kingdom. The Arundelian marbles say it was burnt 1209 before Christ.

Trumpets first sounded before English kings, by order of Offa, 790; speaking *ditto* invented by Kirchier, a Jesuit, 1652; Walpole says Sir Samuel Morland invented them, about 1685.

Tuam. See Armagh.

Tuilleries, Paris, was began 1564, by Catherine de Medicis, and finished by Henry IV.; improved by Louis XII.

Tulip roots first brought into England, from Vienna. 1578.

Tumuli, or Barrows, that is, hills raised over the graves of heroes, to perpetuate their memory, were in use among the ancient Scandinavians; according to Homer, it was a common practice of interring among the Greeks and Trojans.

Tunbridge castle, built, 1090; priory built, 1094.

Tunis besieged by Louis IX. of France, 1270. It remained under African kings, till taken by Barbarossa, under Solymán the magnificent: Barbarossa expelled by Charles V. but it was recovered by the Turks, under Selim II. since which, it has been tributary to the Grand Signor; taken, with great slaughter, by the emperor Charles V. when 10,000 christian slaves were set at liberty, 1535; the Dey of, first appointed, 1570. See Tripoli.

Tupholme priory, near Lincoln, built, 1160.

Turkey company incorporated 1579. This company arose out of the ruins of the Barbary merchants, who were incorporated by Henry VII.—It first traded with Venice, then with Turkey; furnishing England that way with East India commodities. See Levant.

Turkeys and Guinea fowls, brought into England, 1524.

Turkish empire, Foundation of, began, about 998; Ottoman was the first emperor at Constantinople, 1268. Office of Grand Visier established, 1370.

Turks, a nation of adventurers from Tartary, first mentioned in history, 569, took Persia, 1065; made great conquests in Asia, under Othman, about 1330, and were thence called Ottomans; first entered Europe 1352, and made Adrianople the seat of their empire; they afterwards took Constantinople from the Greeks, and thus put an end to the Grecian empire. See Bithynia, Constantinople, Ottoman.

Turnpikes, or toll-gates, first in England, 1350; roads first made by law, 1663; tax established, 1782. See Toll.

Tuscan war commenced with the Romans, 312 before Christ.

Tuscany, the ancient seat of the Etruscans, belonged to Germany, till 1240; it was afterwards governed by the Medici family till 1737, when it was claimed by the emperor Charles VI. and given to his son in law, the duke of Loraine, the late emperor, in lieu of Loraine, which was ceded to France; order of St. Stephen instituted by the first duke, 1561; title of Grand Duke conferred by Pope Pius V. 1570.

Tutbury, Staffordshire, Bull-running at, a feudal custom, instituted, about 1374.

Tutelar. See Saints.

Tuxford, Nottinghamshire, burnt down, 1702.

Tweedle, Scots marquissate of, created 1694. (Hay.)

Twelfth Day, Custom of drawing king and queen on, was borrowed from the Greeks and Romans, who, on the Tabernacle, or Christmas festivals, drew lots for kings, by putting a piece of money in the middle of a cake, which whoever found, was saluted as king.

Tyburn. See Executions.

Tychfield abbey, (Præmonstratensians) Hants, built, 1232.

Tyler, Wat (a fellow who took that name, and headed an insurrection) killed in Smithfield, whilst in conference with the king, by Walworth, mayor of London, 1381. See Rebellion, Penal laws.

Tynemouth,

Tynemouth priory (a nunnery) and castle, North-
umberland, standing, 700.

Tyrawley, Irish barony of, created 1706. (O'Hara.)

Tyrconnel, Irish earldom of, created 1761. (name
Carpenter.)

Tyre, anciently Sor, a city of Phoenicia, built by
a colony from Sidon, 240 years before Solomon's
temple. (Is. 23. Ezek. 27.) It was first situated
on the continent, afterwards removed to an
island, rebuilt under Ninus; besieged five years
by Salmanaser, 717; taken by Nebuchadnezzar,
after a siege of 13 years, God having given him
Egypt for his wages, 572; demolished by Alex-
ander, 332; and the island joined to the main
land; it became subject to the Romans, 64 before
Christ; rebuilt by the emperor Adrian, and re-
duced by the Saracens, 636; recovered by the
Christians, 1124; taken and desolated by the
Turks, 1289.

U

UBIANS, The, were allies of the Romans,
and in the reign of Tiberius XIV. inhabited
the country, now the electorate of Cologne.

Ubiquarians, a sect, that believe the body of Christ
to be every where, arose under Brentius, 1540.

Uckewallists, a sect of rigid anabaptists that appear-
ed in Friesland, 1637, where they still subsist.
They hold some singular opinions respecting the
salvation of Judas, and Christ's murderers.

Ultramarine, the method of making it, brought from
India and Persia.

Ulvercroft priory, Leicestershire, built 1167.

Unction, Extreme, practised in the first century;
became general, 450.

Uniformity, Act of, took place, 1662, which obliges
all the clergy to subscribe the 39 articles, and use
the same form of worship.

Uniforms, Military, the first were introduced in
France, by Louis XIV.

Union fire-office established, 1715.

Union of the two kingdoms, England and Scotland, attempted, 1604; again, 1670; took place, May 1, 1707, and the island called Great-Britain.

Unitarians, who denied the Trinity, and conceived Christ to be a mere man, arose under Servetus, 1553.

United Provinces were formerly subject to Spain, whose yoke they shook off, 1579, and became a republic; it began by an insurrection and confederacy, formed in 1566, to prevent the establishment of an inquisition; acknowledged independent, 1609, under the reign of Philip III. of Spain. Invaded by Louis of France, winter 1672, and in 40 days he took 40 walled towns. Had there been a frost, the United Provinces would have been no more; laying their country under water saved them. The Stadtholdership made hereditary, 1674. The Scotch regiments in the Dutch service, were formed out of nine independant companies, raised in the reign of Eliz. or James I. There is no power here to pardon, if there be no Stadtholder. See Indies, Philip II. Egmont. Low countries.

Univerlity college, Oxford, founded by king Alfred, 872. (12 fellows.)

Universities allowed to send members to parliament, by James I. (See Degrees.) vested with the presentation of benefices belonging to papists. The several in Europe founded, as follow :

Aberdeen, Scotland, Bologna, Italy, 423.

1477.

Bourges, France, 1464.

Alba Julia, Transylvania, Caduris, France, 1320.

nia, 1629.

Caen, ditto, 1452.

Altorf, Franconia, 1581 Cambridge, 915.

Andrews, St. Scotland, Cambridge, N. England, projected, 1630; renewed 1692.

1411.

Anjou, 1349.

Avignon, France 1388. Chester town, Maryland,

Basse, Switzerland, 1728.

1459.

Cologn, Germany, 1389.

Belançon, France, 1564. Compostella, Spain, 1517. Conimbria,

Universities founded.

- Conimbria, Portugal, 1306. This was established first at Lisbon, 1290.
 Constantinople, 425.
 Copenhagen, 1497.
 Cordova, Spain, 968.
 Cracow, Poland, 700; enlarged, 1402.
 Dijon, France, 1722.
 Dillingin, Swabia, 1564.
 Dola, France, 1426.
 Douay, *ditto*, 1562.
 Dresden, Saxony, 1694.
 Dublin, 1591.
 Edinburgh, 1580.
 Erfurt, Thuringia, 1392.
 Evora, Portugal, 1451.
 Ferrara, Italy, 1316.
 Florence, *ditto*, 1438.
 Francker, Friesland, 1585.
 Francfort on Oder, 1506.
 Friberg, Germany, 1460.
 Geneva, 1365.
 Glasgow Scotland, 1450.
 Gottingen, Hanover, 1734.
 Grenada, Spain, 1517.
 Gripswald, 1547.
 Groningen, Holland, 1614.
 Heidelberg, Germany, 1346.
 Helmstant, Brunsw. Wolf. about 1575.
 Jena, Thuringia, 1548.
 Ingoldstadt, Bavaria, 1573.
 Koninsburg, Prussia, 1544.
 Leyden, Holland, 1575.
 Leipzig, Saxony, 1409.
- Louvain, Flanders, 926; enlarged, 1427.
 Lyons, 830.
 Marpurg, Hesse Cassel, 1526.
 Mechlin, Flanders, 1440.
 Mentz, 1482.
 Montpelier, 1196.
 Moscow, 1754.
 Munster, 1491.
 Naples, 1216.
 N. York, America, 1755.
 Orleans, France, 1312.
 Oxford, 886.
 Paderborn, 1617.
 Padua, Italy, 1221.
 Papia, 791; enlarged, 1361.
 Paris, 792.
 Perugia, Italy, 1290.
 Petersburg, 1747.
 Pisa, Italy, 1339; enlarged, 1542.
 Poictiers, France, 1430.
 Princetown, New Jersey, 1746.
 Prague, Bohemia, 1361.
 Regmont, Prussia, 1544.
 Rheims, France, 1145; enlarged, 1560.
 Rostock, Mecklenburg, 1419.
 Salamanca, Spain, 1249.
 Saragossa, Arragon, 1474.
 Seville, Spain, 1517.
 Strasburg, Germ. 1538.
 Thoulouise, France, 809.
 Toledo, Spain, 1518.
 Tubingen, Wirtemberg, 1477.

Universities founded.

- Turin, 1412. Williamsburg, Virginia,
 Valence, Dauphiny, 1475 founded by Will. III.
 Venice, 1592. Wittemburg, Saxon. 1502.
 Vienna, 1236. Wurtzburg, Franconia,
 Upsal, Sweden, 1477. 1403.
 Utretcht, Holland, 1636.
 Usurpation, Papal, took place, 607.
 Usury, last act passed against, 12 Ann. 1713.
 Urine. The inhabitants of London, &c. commanded
 by proclamation, to preserve it throughout the
 year, for the purpose of making saltpetre, 1626.
 Urfulins, an order of nuns, estab. in Italy, 1537.
 Uxbridge, earldom of, created 1784. (name Paget.)

V.

- V**AILS to servants abolished in Scotland, 1760 ;
 in Devonshire, 1762 ; generally, 1764.
Valencia, conquered by the Moors, under Abdal-
 lah Ciz, and lost by them, 1094 ; relinquished to
 the Moors again, by the king of Castile ; soon after
 taken again by James I. of Arragon, 1238 ; and,
 with Arragon, united to Spain, 1492. See Spain.
Valentia, Irish viscount, Title of, created 1621.
 (name Annesley.)
Valet, was a term anciently applied to the king's
 eldest son. Hence the valet, or knave, follows
 the king and queen in a pack of cards.
Valle Crucis abbey, (Cistercians) Denbighshire, built,
 1200.
Vandals, The, inhabited Germany, and embraced
 christianity, 400 ; began their kingdom in Spain,
 411 ; invaded and conquered the Roman terri-
 tories in Africa, under Genserich, 430 ; sacked and
 pillaged Rome, June 15, 455.
Vane, Sir Henry, beheaded for taking a lead in the
 republican parties in the civil wars, June 14,
 1662. He was the last who suffered in this cause.
Vane, Irish viscount, Title of, created 1720. (name
 Vane.)

Varnish

Varnish for pictures, appears on record to have been known here in 1238.

Vatican library at Rome, first erected by pope Nicholas V. about 1447; re-established by Sixtus IV. greatly enriched by Sixtus V. and placed in the Vatican by Martin V.

Vaudois, or Waldenses, from Peter Waldus, their founder, a sect of reformers who appeared about 1160; they were also called Leonists, from Lyons, where they took their rise. Their aim was to reduce the manners, &c. of the age, to that simplicity and sanctity that characterise the apostolic age.

Veader, the 13th month of the Jewish year, answering to our March.

Vegetables were imported from the Netherlands, about 1509; there being no kitchen gardens in England. Before this time, sugar was eaten with meat, to correct its putrescency.

Venables's expedition to America, Dec. 4, 1654.

Venality. The suffrages of parliament do not appear to have been influenced by secret pensions, till the reign of Charles II; abolished by a whig ministry, 1782.

Venereal disease, The, was first brought from America into Spain, in the fleet of Columbus; it was thence carried to Italy, and broke out in the French army, in Naples, 1495; others say, it is of older date, and was known by another name. The French call it the disease of Naples, and say that at the siege of that place, there were certain merchants, that barrelled the flesh of some men slain in Barbary, and sold it for tunney, and that from such food the disease originated. It is certain that cannibals are much infected with it.— It was certainly known in England before 1162, but was called brenning, or burning; this appears from the bishop of Winton's records of the public stews. See brothels. It was well described by Arden, surgeon to Richard II. 1380.

Venice. The first inhabitants of this country were the Veneti; conquered by the Gauls, and made a kingdom,

kingdom, about 356; conquered for the Romans by Marcellus, 221 before Christ. The islands on which the city stands, began to be inhabited by Italians, about 421; the first house was erected on the morass, by Entinopus, who fled from the Goths; the people of Padua took refuge there also, and were assisted by Entinopus in building the 80 houses, which formed the first city. 413; first governed by a doge, 697; but its republic was not independent till 803; St. Marks built, 829; city reduced to ashes, 1101; the ceremony of espousing the sea, first instituted about 1173; the present aristocratic government formed, 1297; conspiracy of the nobles, 1309; that of the doge himself, for which he was beheaded, 1355; its first treaty of commerce with England, 1325; nearly destroyed by the league of Cambray, 1509; the Rialto built, 1591; the conspiracy on which Otway's play is founded, 1618; its university founded, 1592; order of St. Mark founded, 830; revived, 1562; of Calza. instituted, 1368; restored, 1562. See Alexander III.

Venner, a wine-cooper, ringleader of the enthusiasts called the 5th monarchy-men, in the *Interregnum*, executed, with others, Jan 20, 1661.

Ventilator invented by the Rev. Dr. Hales, 1746.

Venus of Medici, The beautiful statue of, now in Florence, was made by Cleomenes, an Athenian, the son of Apollodorus, who flourished 104.

Venus her transit over the sun, June 6, 1760.

Vere, Barony of, created 1730. (name Beauclerk.)

Verney, Irish earldom of, created 1742. (name Verney.)

Vernon of Kinderton, Barony of, created 1762. (name Vernon.)

Versailles, Palace of, finished, 1687.

Vespers, Sicilian, when the people of Sicily massacred all the French throughout the island, to the number of 8000; (except one gentleman, whose virtues the people respected,) on Easter day, March 20, 1282; the first bell at vespers being the signal. The king of Arragon was supposed

posed to have been the author of it. They even murdered the Sicilian women whom they supposed with child by the French. Fatal one at Blackfriars, London, Oct. 16, 1623; when 100 persons were killed, at the house of the French ambassador, by the floor of a room giving way where a jesuit was preaching. See Sicily.

Vestal virgins, of which there were four, devoted to the rites of Vesta, instituted at Rome, by Numa, 714 before Christ, to guard the sacred fire. They took an oath of chastity for 30 years, and if they broke it, were buried alive. They had also the custody of the Palladium brought from Troy, by Æneas. See Palladium.

Vestments, worn at the altar, adopted by Pope Stephen I 257.

Vesuvius, Eruptions of, 79; 203; 272; ejected flames that were seen at Constantinople, obscured the sun at noon day, and ravaged all Campania, 472; 512; 685; 993; 1007; 1036; 1043; 1048; 1136; 1506; (1538, that at Puzzole) 4000 persons lost their lives and a large tract of land destroyed, 1631; 1660; 1682; 1694; 1701; 1704; 1707; 1712; 1717; 1730; 1737; 1751; 1754; 1760; 1766; 1767; 1770; 1771; 1779; 1785; 1787; 1788; 1789; 1790; 1791; 1792.

Victory ship of war. See Balchen

Victualling office instituted, Dec. 10, 1663.

Vienna, besieged by the Turks, which cost them 70,000 men, July, 1683.

Vigils, or watches, of the Jews and Romans, the first began at 6 in the morning, the second at 9, the third at 12, and the fourth, or last watch, at 3 in the afternoon; the first, was stiled the third hour; the second, the sixth hour; the third, the ninth hour; and the fourth, the twelfth, and, sometimes, the eleventh hour. They divided the night in the same manner; beginning at 6 in the evening.

Vigo, Gallies, taken by the English. Oct. 12, 1702; place surrendered to Viscount Cobham, Oct. 1, 1719.

Villénage

Villanage commenced soon after the conquest, when all who came over with William I. were rewarded according to their deserts. To honourable men he gave lordships, manors, lands, &c. and all the inhabitants there dwelling, whose property was thenceforth at the will of the lord, and they were called his bondmen; hence the rise of manors. For certain indulgences from the lord, certain quit-rents, heriots, fines, &c. were paid; hence the rise of copyhold tenures, *viz.* holding estates by a copy only of the lord's Court-roll; such estates as the lords thought proper to make free, were called Freeholds. In 1574, queen Elizabeth commissioned lord Burleigh and Sir Walter Mildmay to enquire into the property of her bondmen in Cornwall, Devon, Somersetshire, and Gloucestershire, and made such as were born bondmen compound for their freedom. See Feudal Law.

Vincent, St. taken by the French, 1779.

Vines grew wild in Sicily in Homer's time, though they were first cultivated by Noah; first planted in Maderia, 1420. See Wine.

Violins not known in England till Charles II'd's time. There were fiddles before; of course fiddlers were not violin-players.

Virginia discovered by Cabot, 1497; first settlement, 1585; second, 1587; third, broke up, 1589; two colonies settled by patent, 1606; planted, 1608; second charter, 1610; third, 1612; reverted to the crown, 1626. This was the first British settlement in North America. See America.

Virginus killed his daughter, that she might not fall a sacrifice to the lust of Claudius, 449 before Christ.

Viscount, Title of, first given in England to John Beaumont, by Henry VI. 1440; but of older date in Ireland and France.

Visigoths. See Suevi.

Vizier, Grand, a dignitary in the Ottoman empire, created, 1370.

Vision,

Vision, True theory of, first given by Kepler.

Visitation of the Virgin, festival first appointed, 1441.

Volsci, The, after a war of 70 years, were obliged by Camillus to submit to the Romans, 389 before Christ.

Vortigern made king of Britain, 447; forced to make his son Vortimer a partner in his government, 455; Vortimer died, 475; Vortigern deposed by Ambrosius, 475; burnt, with his queen, in a castle in Wales, 485.

Vortimer See Vortigern.

Votes of the House of Commons first printed, 1681.

Vulgate edition of the bible discovered, 218; first printed, 1462. See Bible.

W.

WADHAM college, Oxford, founded by N. Wadham, Esq. 1613. (15 fellows.)

Waits, at Christmas, are derived from those choirs of angels that attended the birth of Christ; in imitation of these, shepherds, in ancient times, used to usher in Christmas with music and carols; the *pastorali*, or rural music, performed by the Calabrian shepherds, on bag-pipes, are of this nature.

Wakes. or vigils, were instituted as festivals, on the days of dedication of the churches or on those saints' days to whom the building were devoted, and commenced on the evenings preceding those days. They are of early origin, (see John, x. 22-23) The first institution was religious, but now is degenerated into a day of festivity. See Fairs.

Waldgrave, Earldom of, created 1729. (Waldgrave.)

Wales. The first king was Edwall, 690; conquered and divided by William I. among the conquerors 1091; Griffith, the last king, died, 1137; the sovereign, from that time, was a prince only, Owen was the first, 1137; completely conquered and

and annexed to the crown of England, 1203 ; an act passed, to admit it to a communication of our laws, and to enable it to send members to parliament, 1535 ; it sent 100. See Lewellin, Edward II. England, Copyholds, Marches.

Wallace, Sir William, regent of Scotland, hanged and quartered, as a traitor to Edward I. 1305.

Wallingford, Berks, incorporated by James I. The castle had a collegiate church, which was dissolved in 1549.

Wallis, Captain, set sail to go round the world, July 26, 1766 ; returned May 20, 1768.

Walls. One made from the frith of Forth to that of Clyde, by Agricola, 81 ; one built by Adrian, between Newcastle and Carlisle, 80 miles long, 121 ; one under Antoninus, between Clyde and Forth, 138 : one by Severus, where Adrian's was, 210 ; one by Probus, 200 miles long, from the Rhine to the Danube, 276 ; one by Carausius, between Forth and Clyde, in Scotland, 290 ; one by Theodosius, in the same place, 367 : one with stone, between Tinmouth and Solway Frith, 426. These walls in Great Britain were built to defend the Roman colonies from the Caledonians.

Wamer castle, Kent, built, 1539.

Walpole of Woolterton, Barony of, created 1756. (name Walpole.)

Wallingham, Barony of, created 1780. (De Grey.)

Wallingham priory, (Augustines) Norfolk, built, 1070.

Walter, John, printer, sentenced to the pillory, 1790.

Waltham, Irish barony, created 1762. (Olmus.)

Waltham High Cross monastery, (Augustines) built, 1025.

Waltham, Hants, Bishop's house, built long before 1404 ; demolished in the civil wars.

Walton bridge, built by Samuel Dicker, Esq. 1753 ; new built, 1783.

Wandestord, Irish earldom of, created 1758. (name Wandesford.)

Wapentakes, a Northern name for hundreds (which see.)

War

War, Declaration of, was formerly made by one prince sending a herald to the other, to announce it, a practice derived from the Romans. The last ceremony of this kind was when France declared war against the Low countries, 1634.

War, between the Romans and the Latins, 646; between the Romans and Sabines, 634; the Romans and Volsci 620; the Lydians and Milesians, ended 609; between the Romans and Sabines, 526; the Athenians and Lacedemonians, 507; the Romans and Sabines, 506: ditto, 494; the Romans and Volsci, 489; the Romans and Hetrurians, 479; Corinthians and Megareans, 458; sacred war of Delphi, 448: between the Corinthians and Corcyreans, 439; Lacedemonians and Athenians, 432; Romans and Veientes, 424; Syracusans and Carthaginians, 398; Corinthian war begun, 358; between the Romans and Volsci, 387; Romans and Carthaginians, 368; social war began, 358; sacred war in Greece, began, 356, ended, 348; between the Romans and Samnites, 343; Romans and Latins, 340; Romans and Samnites, 322; Antigonus and Cassander, 314; Romans and Samnites, 298; Dalmatian began, 156; Antiochian ditto, 48 before Christ; between the Romans and Germans, &c. 102; Romans and Persians, 426; Civil, between the emperors Constantine the Great and Maxentius, 312; Philips's war with the Indians, North America, 1675; no war between England and Denmark since their invasion, in the time of the Saxons

War, among many others,	War with France, 1161.
with Scotland, 1068.	Peace with France,
Peace with ditto, 1091.	1186.
— with France	War with France, with
1113.	success, 1194.
War with France, 1116.	Peace with ditto, 1195.
Peace with ditto, 1118.	War with France, 1201.
— with Scotland,	— ended, 1216.
1139.	— with ditto, 1224.
	— ended, 1243.

War

- War with France, 1294,
 ——— with Scotland, 1296,
 Peace with France,
 1299
 ——— with Scotland,
 March 30, 1323.
 War with Scotland,
 1327.
 ——— ended, 1328.
 ——— with Scotland, 1333.
 ——— with France, 1339.
 Peace with France,
 May 8, 1360.
 War with France, 1368.
 ——— with Scotland, 1400.
 Peace with France,
 May 31, 1420.
 War with France, 1422,
 Peace with France,
 Oct. 1471.
 War with France, Oct.
 6, 1492.
 Peace with ditto, Nov.
 3, 1492.
 ——— with Scotland,
 1502.
 War with France, Feb.
 4, 1512.
 ——— with Scotland, 1513.
 Peace with France,
 Aug. 7, 1514.
 War with ditto, 1522.
 War with Scotland, 1522,
 Peace with France,
 1527.
 ——— with Scotland,
 1542.
 War with Scotland di-
 rectly after.
 Peace with France and
 Scotland, June 7,
 1546.
- War with Scotland, 1547.
 ——— with France, 1549.
 Peace with both, Mar.
 6, 1550.
 War with France June
 7, 1557.
 War with Scotl. 1557.
 Peace with France,
 April 2, 1559.
 ——— with Scot. 1560.
 War with France, 1562.
 Peace with ditto, 1564,
 War with Scotland, 1570
 ——— with Spain, 1588.
 Peace with Spain, Aug.
 18, 1604.
 War with Spain, 1624.
 ——— with France, 1627.
 Peace with Spain and
 France, Ap. 14, 1629.
 War with the Dutch,
 1651.
 Peace with ditto, Apr.
 5, 1654.
 War with Spain, 1655.
 Peace with ditto, Sept.
 10, 1660.
 War with France, Jan.
 26, 1666.
 ——— with Denmark, Oct.
 19 following.
 Peace of Breda with
 the French, Danes,
 and Dutch, Aug. 24,
 1667.
 ——— with Spain, Feb.
 13, 1668.
 War with the Algerines,
 Sept. 6, 1669.
 Peace with ditto, Nov.
 19, 1671.

War

War with the Dutch, March 1672.	Peace with France, &c. Oct. 18, 1748.
Peace with the Dutch, Feb. 28, 1674.	War with France, 1756.
War with France, May 7, 1689.	— with Spain, Jan. 4, 1762.
Peace of Ryswick, Ge- neral, Sept. 20, 1697.	Peace with France and Spain, Feb. 10, 1763.
War with France, May 4, 1702.	War with France, 1778.
Peace of Utrecht, Apr. 11, 1713.	— with Spain, 1779.
War with Spain, Dec. 1718.	— with Holland, Dec. 21, 1780.
Peace with ditto, 1721.	Peace with Spain and France, and a truce with Holland, Jan. 20, 1782.
War with Spain, Oct. 19, 1739.	Peace with Holland, May, 1784.
— with France, March 31, 1744.	See Peace, Rebel- lion.

Warbeck, Perkin, the son of a renegado Jew, to whom Edward IV. had stood godfather, was persuaded by Margaret, duchess of Burgundy, sister to Richard III. to personate her nephew Richard, Edward Vth's brother, which he did first in Ireland, where he landed, 1492; the imposture discovered by Henry VII. 1493; made an attempt to land in Kent with 600 men, when 150 were taken prisoners, and executed, 1495; recommended by the king of France to James IV. of Scotland, who gave him his kinswoman, lord Huntley's daughter, in marriage, the same year; James IV. invaded England in his favour, 1496; left Scotland, and went to Bodmin, in Cornwall, where 3000 joined him, and he took the title of Richard IV. 1497; taken prisoner by Henry VII. 1498; set in the stocks at Westminster and Cheapside, and sent to the Tower, 1499; plotted with the earl of Warwick to escape out of the Tower, by murdering the lieutenant, for which he was hanged at Tyburn, 1499. Henry VII; Warwick, earl of.

Ward, See Dudley.

Ward,

Ward, John, Esq. expelled the House of Commons, for forgery, May 16, 1726.

Wardon abbey, Bedfordshire, built, 1136.

Wardrobe office Great, established, 1435.

Wareham, Dorset, Dreadful fire at (130 houses burnt. July 26, 1762.

Warrants, General, declared illegal, Oct. 21, 1765.

Warreston, Laird, hanged at Edinburgh, July 24, 1663.

Warwick, Earldom of, created 1746. (name Greville)

Warwick, Earl of, made sole governor of king Henry VI. 1427; died, 1440

Warwick, Richard Neville, earl of, called the King-maker, conspired against Edward IV. 1466; slain at the battle of Barnet.

Warwick, Edward Plantagenet (the last of the name and house of York), earl of, son to the duke of Clarence, and nephew to Richard III. beheaded on Tower-hill, for plotting, as was said, with Warbeck, to escape out of the Tower, Nov. 21, 1499. See Warbeck.

Warwick, Guy, earl of, the romance composed after the Crusades, to which it is alluded. See Guy, Vol. II.

Warwick, supposed to be founded about 20, and to be the town called by the Romans *Presidium*, and built by Caractacus; it was an episcopal seat, before 447; castle built before 915; city burnt, 1624.

Washington, General, made, by the Congress, dictator of the American colonies, 1777.

Watches are supposed to be invented by Peter Hele, at Nuremburg, 1490; though Robert, king of Scotland had one. about 1310; this is in the possession of Geo. III. first used in astronomical observations by Purbach, 1500; first brought into England from Germany, 1597; in Lever's museum there is one dated 1541; with pendulums, invented by Hugens, of Zulichem, 1647; spring pocket watches, the invention of Hooke, 1658; repeaters invented, 1676. See Clocks.

Watchmen,

Watchmen, proclaimed the hours during night before the 12th century; striking clocks not being then known in Europe.

Water conveyed to London, by leaden pipes, after 50 years labour, 1285. See New River

Water mills to grind corn, invented by Bellifarius, 529. The ancients parched their corn and pounded it.

Waterford, Ireland, built, 1162; besieged, August, 1171; incorporated, 1463.

Waterford, Atherton, bishop of, hanged at Dublin, for bestiality, aged 42, Dec. 5, 1640.

Waterford, Irish marquissate of, created 1789. (Berresford.)

Waverley abbey, (Cistercians) Surry, built, 1128.

We, used by kings. See Plural number.

Weavers in woollen and linen, dyers, silk throwsters, &c. fled from Flanders, under the duke of Alva's persecution, and settled here, 1567; rising of the Spitalfield weavers, May 1765.

Week, division of time into, is of great antiquity, but not adopted by the Greeks, the ancient Persians, and Mexicans, till many ages after, and yet one day of the week has always been accounted as sacred; Saturday by the Jews, Friday by the Turks, Tuesday by the Africans in Guinea, and Sunday by the Christians. Week was antiently used by the Jews to signify seven years (Lev. 25, 8. Dan. 9, 24, &c.) other nations did the same.

Weights and measures invented by Phydron, tyrant of Argos, 894 before Christ; fixed in England, 1257. Weights originally taken from grains of wheat, the lowest of which is called a "grain."

Welles, Sir Robert, beheaded, for taking arms against Edward IV. March, 1470.

Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, 800 houses burnt July 28, 1738.

Wells cathedral built, 1704; bishoprick erected, 905; archdeaconry, *ditto*, 1106; deanry, chancellorship, sub-deanry, and treasureship erected, 1135. See Bath.

Wenlock

- Wenlock monastery, (Cluniacks) Salop, founded, 680 ; abbey built, 1081.
- Wenman of Tuam, Irish viscount, Title of, created 1628. (Name Wenman.)
- Wentworth, viscount, Title of, created 1762. (Noel.)
- West Cowes castle built, about 1539.
- West Indies discovered by Columbus ; St. Salvador was the first land he made, Oct. 11, 1492.
- West Loo, Cornwall, incorporated, 1574.
- West Malling abbey, (Benedictines) Kent, founded, 1090.
- Westbury, Wilts, chartered by Henry IV.
- Westcote of Balamare, Irish barony, created, 1776. (name Lyttleton.)
- Westenhanger-house, Kent, built before 1246.
- Westham abbey, Essex, founded, 1134 ; water works company chartered, 21 George II.
- Westmeath, Irish earldom of, created 1621. (name Nugent.)
- Westminster, made a bishopric, by Henry VIII. 1541. It continued only nine years, and was then united to London.
- Westminster abbey built by Sebert, king of Essex, on the spot where the temple of Apollo had once stood, about 600 ; its monastery (Benedictines) consecrated by Edward the Confessor, 1065 ; rebuilt and consecrated, 1269 ; turned into a collegiate church, 1560. See Westminster.
- Westminster bridge begun, Jan. 1739 ; opened, November 17, 1750 ; cost 389,500*l*.
- Westminster fire-office erected, 1717.
- Westminster hall, the palace of our ancient kings ; part of this palace was burnt under Henry VIII ; built about 1098 ; courts of law established there by king John ; re-built, 1399.
- Westminster school founded, 1070 ; again, by queen Elizabeth, 1560.
- Westmorland, Earldom of, created 1624. (Fane.)
- Wetherall priory, Cumberland, built 1086.
- Weymouth castle built by Henry VIII. about 1539.
- Whale fishery. The first employed in it were the Norwegians, soon after the discovery of Greenland,

land, about 837; carried on for the oil only, 1578, the use of whale-bone not being then known; taken up by the English, 1598. See Greenland. Whalley abbey, (Cistercians) Lancashire, built 1187. Wheels, Duty laid on, March 25, 1747; increased, 1776; on waggons and carts, 1783.

Whig and Tory. The epoch of, 1680. The first was a name of reproach given by the court party to their antagonists for resembling the principles of the Whigs, or fanatical conventiclers in Scotland; and the other was given by the country party to that of the court, comparing them to the Tories, or Popish robbers in Ireland. They formerly were called Whigs from *Whiggamors*, a name given to the Scots in the South West, who for want of corn in their quarter, used annually to repair to Leith, to buy stores that came from the North, and all that drove were called *Whiggamors* or *Whiggs*, from the term *Whiggam*, which they used in driving their horses. Now in the year 1648, the presbyterian ministers incited an insurrection against the court, and marched with the people to Edinburgh; this was called "the *Whiggamor's* inroad," and after this all that opposed administration in Scotland, were called *Whiggs*, and from hence the term was adopted in England. See Parliament.

Whirlwind. One known by the term *Typhones*, passed down Ashley river, South Carolina, and fell on the shipping in Rebellion-road with such fury, as to lay bare the channel of the river, sink five vessels, and damage many others, May 4, 1774.

Whitby monastery (Benedictines) in Yorkshire, founded 1075. The custom of setting a hedge in the river on Ascension eve had its origin, 1159; certain abbey lands are there held by this, it being enjoined by the monk of Whitby, as a penance on three persons who occasioned his death by wounding him.

Whitehall palace, great part burnt, April 1690; totally consumed, Jan. 5, 1698.

Whitehall

Whitehall preachers appointed, March 1724.

Whitsunday. See Pentecost.

Whorwell nunnery built, 979.

Wicklow, Irish viscount, created 1785. (Howard.)

Wight, Isle of, conquered by Vespasian, 23; taken by the French, July 13. 1377.

Wigmore castle, Herefordshire, built 1074.

Wigton, Scotch earldom of, created 1635 [Fleming]

Wild Jonathan, the thieftaker, hanged May 24, 1725.

Wildfire invented by Callinicus, a Greek, about 660; gunpowder was not then part of its composition.

William I. natural son of Richard, duke of Normandy, by a tanner's daughter of Falaise, became duke of Normandy, and was promised by Edward the Confessor to be appointed, in his will, successor to the crown of England, 1051; claimed the crown of Harold after Edward's death, who refused it, 1066; invaded England at Pevensey, Suffex, with a large army, Oct. 1066; slew Harold, and conquered this kingdom at the battle of Hastings; Edgar Atheling, nephew to Edward the Confessor, the only heir to the crown; resigned it to him, December following, and he was crowned December 25; returned to Normandy, but hastened back to England, December, 1067; crowned his wife Matilda, 1068; invaded Scotland, 1072; subverted the English constitution, 1074; wounded by his rebel son, Robert, at Gerberot in Normandy, 1079; buried his queen, 1082; invaded France, 1088; soon after this he fell from his horse, and contracted a rupture, of which he died, at Hermentrude near Roan, Sep 1088, aged 63; was buried at Caen, and succeeded in Normandy by his eldest son, Robert, and in England by his second son, William II. See Robert, duke of Normandy.

William II. called Rufus, from his red hair, second son of William I. succeeded his father, and crowned Sept. 27, 1088; invaded Normandy, with

with success, 1090; subdued Wales, 1093; killed with an arrow accidentally by Sir Walter Tyrrel, as he was hunting in the new forest, Aug. 1100, aged 40; buried at Winton, and succeeded by his brother, Henry I. See Robert Duke of Normandy.

William III. surnamed Nassau, crowned with his queen, April 11, 1689; landed at Carrickfergus to oppose king James, June 14, 1690; wounded in the shoulder, while reconnoitering the enemy at the Boyne: defeated king James at the battle of the Boyne; returned to England, September, 6, 1690; plot laid for assassinating him, Feb. 1696; fell from his horse and broke his collar bone, Feb. 21, 1702; died March 8, aged 51; buried April 12, following, and was succeeded by his wife's sister, Anne. See Orange, Prince of; Mary, queen.

Willoughby de Broke, Barony of, created 1492. [name Verney.]

Willoughby of Eresby, Barony of, created 1780. [name Burrell.]

Willoughby of Parham, Barony of, created 1546. [name Willoughby.]

Wills are of very high antiquity (see Genesis c. xlviii. 22); Solon introduced them at Athens (see Solon). There are many regulations respecting wills in the Koran; the Romans had this power, so had the native Mexicans, of course it prevailed at least in three parts of the globe; lands were devisable by will before the conquest; privilege of making wills granted by Henry I. in 1100.

Winchcomb monastery, (Benedictines) Gloucestershire, founded by Kenulf, 800.

Winchelscomb, Gloucestershire. See Storm.

Winchelsea, Earldom of, created 1628. (Finch.)

Winchelsea, old town swallowed up by the sea, 1250; the present town built in Edward I's time; Grey friars monastery built, before Edward III. castle built by Henry VIII. chartered, 1543.

Winchester. The first cathedral founded by Kingil, king of the West Saxons, who began to reign,

612; bishopric founded, 636; city burnt 1102; archdeaconry erected, before 1114; present cathedral began, about 1073; finished, 1366; college founded, 1387; palace began building, 1683.

Wind guns invented, 1648.

Windmills were known in Greece in the 7th century.

Window tax established, 1695; increased 1747; again, 1778. See Tea, Hearth money.

Windows, of some kind, were glazed, so early as the third century, if not before; though the fashion was not introduced here, till by Bennet, 680, nor did it become general, till 1180. See Glafs.

Winds, their names given them by Charlemagne, emperor of Germany.

Windsor appears to have been a place of note before Henry III's reign; incorporated by 5. Edward I; castle built by Edward III; the tomb house was the spot where the ancient chapel of St. George, built by Edward III. stood; Henry VII. pulled down the chapel, and built the tomb house, intending to be there buried, but afterwards altered his mind.

Wine, the art of making, first discovered by Noah; the art brought from India, by Bacchus; none produced in France, in the time of the Romans; we have a record of the composing of wines for Henry III. so early as 1249, they were then mixed with honey. Playfair says, wines were first made in Britain, 276; sold by apothecaries as a cordial, 1300; licences for vending it established, 1661. See Bacchus.

Wine licence office established 1661.

Winefred's St. Well, as ancient as 660; chapel built, 1490.

Wingfield castle, Suffolk, built, before 1066.

Winterton, Irish earldom of, created 1766. (name Turnour.

Wire invented by Rudolph, of Nuremberg, 1410.

Wire mills invented by the Germans, 1563. Before, it was drawn by hand. See Iron.

Wirtemberg, Earldom of, erected into a duchy, 1496.
Wisemen,

Wifemen, Seven. (See Solon, vol. 2.)

Witchcraft, Six hundred condemned as wizards, and most of them burnt, in France, 1609.

Grandier, parish priest of Loudun, France, burnt, on the supposition of having bewitched a whole convent of nuns, 1634.

Twenty old women in Bretagne, France, put to death, for this supposed crime, 1654.

Nine old women were burnt at Kalisk, in Poland, charged with having bewitched, and rendered unfruitful, the lands belonging to a gentleman in that palatinate, 1775. See Necromancy.

Witham, Essex, built, by Edward the elder, 913.

Wizard. See Witchcraft.

Woburn abbey, (Cistercians) Bedfordshire, founded 1145; town burnt, 1724.

Wo, the term used by drivers, to stop horses, is derived from *Woe*; an old Warwickshire word, implying *stop*.

Wolf, the last killed in Scotland by Sir Ewen Cameron, 1680.

Wolsey, the son of a butcher at Ipswich, being a clergyman, became chaplain and favourite of Henry VII; appointed minister to Henry VIII. 1513; made archbishop of York, 1514; cardinal and chancellor, 1515; legate, 1518; indicted for obtaining Bulls from Rome, without the king's consent, Oct. 9, 1529; the seals taken from him, Oct. 18; stripped of all his places, Nov. following, but pardoned; arrested at his house in Yorkshire, for corresponding with the Pope, and died on the road as they were bringing him to London. Nov. 28, 1530, aged 59. He was the first clergyman in England that wore silk and gold.

Wolsey's college, Ipswich, founded, 1529.

Wolverhampton cathedral, founded, 996; new church burnt, Nov. 1, 1758.

Wood cuts (a kind of engraving), invented by Rust, a German, 1460.

Wood's patent, for coining halfpence for Ireland and America, granted, Jan. 1723.

Woodstock, Oxford, a royal seat in the day of Alfred.

Woollen cloths were manufactur'd in very early ages; Strabo says, they were the exports of Lusitania, in 34; however this be, it commenced generally at Sedan, in France, about 1646; wool was manufactured in England, 1185; not in any great quantity till 1331, when wearing it was first introduced from Flanders; forbidden to be exported 1337; manufactory prohibited in Ireland, 1698; first exported from Ireland to a foreign market, Jan. 15, 1780. See Blaize, burying.

Worcester built, 255; bishoprick founded by Etheldred king of Mercia, and taken out of Litchfield, 679; Edgar's tower built, 975; cathedral built, 1055; archdeaconry erected, 1089; deanery *ditto*, 1542.

Worcester college, Oxon, founded by Sir Thomas Cookes, 1713. (8 fellows.)

Workop abbey, (Augustines) Notts, built, 1103.

Worms, Edict of, by which Luther was proscribed as a heretic, Ap. 17, 1521.

Worshipping images, first introduced into England, 763.

Wrestling, the art of, invented by Theseus.

Writing, said to be originally taught to the Latins, by Europa, daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, 1252 before Christ, and was known in Greece when Homer composed his two Epics.

Wroxeter, Shro'shire, was one of the most considerable Roman colonies in this island, not less than three miles in circuit; its name Uriconium.

Wulfer, king of Mercia, put two of his sons to death for heresy, 659; succeeded Oswy as 11th king of Britain, 670; died, 674; buried at Peterborough, and succeeded by his brother Etheldred, king of Mercia.

Wyat, Sir Thomas, executed for rebellion, 1554.

Wymondham monastery, (Benedictines) Norfolk, founded, 1095.

Y

YARD. See Ell.

Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, incorporated by James I.

Yarmouth, Norfolk, chartered by Henry I.

Year. The Egyptian consisted originally of one month, afterwards it included 2 or 3 months. The Indians and Chaldeans made their year consist of 12 lunar months, to which the Egyptians then accorded. The Solar year is attributed to Hermes; but it was not described till Osymander did it, who is supposed to have flourished in the 10th or 11th century before Christ. Abraham transmitted to posterity the Chaldean year, consisting of 360 days. (Dan. vii, 25. xii, 7. Rev. xii, 6, 14.) and this remained without correction till the æra of Nabonassar. After the Babylonish captivity the solar year was adopted of 365 days, but they were compelled to receive the lunar year again 312 before Christ. The Chaldean and Egyptian year commenced from the autumnal equinox. The ecclesiastical year of the Jews began in the spring. The ancient Chinese, and the present Japanese, reckoned from the new moon nearest to the winter solstice. The Persians began the year at the vernal equinox. The year of Romulus commenced in March, and that of Numa in January. The Turks and Arabs date their year from the 16th of July, and the American Indians from the first appearance of the new moon of the vernal equinox. The church of Rome has fixed new-year's-day on Sunday, corresponding with the full moon of the same season. The ancient clergy reckoned from the 25th of March, and this method was observed in Britain till the introduction of the new style, 1752, after which our year commenced on the 1st day of January. See Style and Preface.

Year-books begun in Edward II's time.

Yeast has not been introduced into England much above a century, though according to Pliny, it was used by the ancient Gauls.

Yeomen of the guards, 50, first instituted, 1486, being the first permanent military band instituted in England. See Troops.

Yew-trees encouraged in churchyards, (as being fenced from cattle), for the making of bows, 1482. Hence their generality in churchyards.

York, Richard, duke of, father to Edward IV. and descended by the mother's side, from Lionel the II^d. son of Edward III. was made Protector of the kingdom, March 27, 1454; took Henry VI. prisoner at St. Alban's, 1455; declared right heir to the crown, 1460; slain at the battle of Wakefield, 1460.

York, Cecile, Duchess of, mother to Edward IV. died 1495; very old, having lived to see three princes of her body crowned, and four murdered.

York, The crown restored to the family of, in Edward IV; the houses of York and Lancaster united in Henry VIII. See Lancastrian.

York built, 1223 before Christ; made an archbishopric, about 625; Paulinus was the first, and till 1470, the archbishop had jurisdiction over all the bishops of Scotland; city and cathedral burnt by the Danes, 1069; deanery, chancellorship, precentorship, treasureship, and archdeaconry of the West Riding erected, about 1090; archdeaconry of the East Riding *ditto*, about 1130; subdeanery *ditto*, 1329; monastery founded, 1072; cathedral rebuilt, about 1075; St. Mary's abbey (Benedictines) built, 1088; city burnt again, with 39 churches, 1179; Ouse bridge rebuilt, 1566. See Caldees.

York, Archbishop of, who headed a rebellion in the North, taken and executed, which was the first instance of a clergyman's suffering by the civil laws, July, 1406.

York buildings water company, London, incorporated, 1691.

York,

York, Frederick, duke of, fought a duel with Col. Lenox, May 26, 1789.

Z

ZANZALEENS, or Jacobites, a sect in Syria, that arose under Zanzale in 535, and taught, that water baptism is of no efficacy; that it is necessary to be baptised with fire, and the application of a red hot iron.

Zealand, The sea broke the dykes at, and overflowed large tracts of land, 1530; again 1568, when almost all Friesland was covered with water, 72 villages overflowed, and above 20,000 persons lost their lives; again December 1717, when 1300 persons were drowned.

Zodiac, Signs of, invented by Anaximander.

ADDENDA.

ANTRIM, Irish Earldom of, created 1785. (M^c Donald.)

Bath, Barony of, created 1792. (name Pulteney.)

Battle of Seringapatam, India, between Tippoo Saib and the English under Earl Cornwallis, when the former was beaten, and a peace concluded, in which Tippoo gave up half of his dominions, February 6, 1792.

Bell, book, and candle, Swearing and cursing by, originated in the manner of the popes blessing the world, yearly, from the balcony of St. Peter's, at Rome. He holds a wax taper, lighted, a cardinal reads a curse on all heretics, and no sooner is the last word uttered, but the bell tolls, and the pope changes the curse into a blessing, throwing down his taper among the people.

Captivities of the Jews. The first under Cushan-rishathaim, king of Mesopotamia, for about eight years; the second under Eglon, king of Moab, from which Ehud delivered them; the third under the Philistines, from which Shamgar rescued them; the fourth under Jabin, king of Hazor, when Deborah and Barak delivered them; the fifth under the Midianites, freed by Gibeon; the sixth under the Ammonites and Philistines. The most remarkable were the first, when the king of Assyria took several cities of Israel, from the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and Manasseh, 740; the second, when the next king of Assyria, transplanted the tribes the first king had spared, beyond the Euphrates, who are supposed never to have returned.
20 b efore Christ,

Comes,

Comes, was a companion, elected by the Goths into their chosen band, afterwards called Count; if he had the approbation of all his fellows, he might be chosen *Dux*, or captain, but these counts or dukes enjoyed no hereditary distinction, as now.

Cornwallis, Marquisate, created 1792. (Cornwallis.) Duke. See Comes.

Fermanagh, Irish barony of, created 1792. (Roche.)

France made a republic, Sept 26, 1792.

Gentleman, or *Gentil homme*, or *Homo Gentilis*, is derived from *Gentes*, the nations, a term taken by the Goths, by way of distinction. These had the right of bearing arms.

Hours. The Hebrews divided the day into four parts, viz.—morning, noon, first evening, and last evening. The night was divided into three parts, viz.—night, midnight, and morning watch. When the Jews became subject to the Romans, they followed them in dividing the night into four parts, called watches, because the Romans relieved their centinels every three hours, so that the fourth watch of the night was about three hours before sun-rise. After the manner of the Greeks and Romans, their day was divided into twelve hours, and the first hour was at six in the morning.

Jerusalem was plundered three times, first by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, in the reign of Jehoiakim, about 606; secondly in the reign of Jeconias, 598; thirdly in the reign of Zedekiah, about 587 before Christ. At this last time, Nebuchadnezzar carried the Jews to Babylon, where they continued seventy years, when they returned, and continued to be a people, (part of the time under the Roman government) till the emperor Vespasian, under his son Titus, entirely destroyed Jerusalem, about forty years after the crucifixion of our Saviour; since when they have not, as yet, recovered from their dispersion.

Lille besieged, Sept. 29, 1792.

Longford, Irish earldom, created 1785. (Pakenham.)

Macartney, Irish Visc. created 1792. (Macartney.)

Oriel, Irish barony, created 1790. (Foster.)
 Paris, massacre of the Swiss guards, Aug. 10, 1792.
 Waterpark, Irish barony, created 1792. (Cavendish.)
 Zipline, battle of, between the Poles and Hungarians,
 when the latter were repulsed with great loss,
 June, 1792.

A TABLE of the vernal Epochs, or Eras, shewn
 together, with the Dates when they commenced;
 ranged according to our Year.

JULIAN period,	—	Jan. 1,	4713	B. C.
Julian year,	—	—	45	ditto.
Spanish Era,	—	—	38	ditto.
Actian Era,	—	—	30	ditto.
Vulgar Christian Era,	—	—	1	A. D.
Augustan Era,	—	Feb. 14,	27	B. C.
Era of Martyrs,	—	23,	303	A. D.
Era of Nabonassar,	—	26,	707	B. C.
Gelalean Era,	—	March 14,	1079	A. D.
Epoch of Daniel,	}	Vern. Equin.	458	B. C.
70 weeks,		—	—	—
Jewish Mundane Era,	—	ditto. —	3761	B. C.
Ecclesiast. Era of Con-	}	March 21,	5508	B. C.
stantinople,		or April 1,		
Roman Era,	—	April 24,	753	B. C.
Epoch of build. Sol. Temple,	—	May,	1015	B. C.
Consecrat. of Constantinople,	—	— 11,	330	A. D.
Philippian Era,	—	June	323	B. C.
Era of Jesdegird,	—	June 16,	632	A. D.
Destruction of Troy,	—	June 12, or 24,	1184	B. C.
Calippic period, new moon of	}	—	330	B. C.
Summer Solstice,		—		
Era of Olimpiads, new moon,	—	ditto.	776	B. C.
Era of Armenians,	—	July 7,	552	A. D.
Melonic Cycle,	—	— 15,	432	B. C.
Era of Hegira,	—	— 16,	622	A. D.
Alexandrian Era,	—	Aug. 29,	5502	B. C.
Civil Era of Constantin,	—	Sept. 1,	5508	B. C.
Destruction of Jerusalem,	—	ditto. —	69	A. D.

Grecian

Grecian year of the world, Sept. 1	5598	B. C.
Syro-Macedonian Era, <i>ditto</i>	— 312	B. C.
Indiction of Constantinople, <i>ditto</i>	— 3	B. C.
Actian Era in Egypt, <i>ditto</i>	— 30	B. C.
Eccles. Era of Antioch, <i>ditto</i>	— 5492	B. C.
Cæsarian of <i>ditto</i> <i>ditto</i>	— 48	B. C.
Era of Dioclesian, — Sept. 17,	284	A. D.
Epoch of reform, in Germany, — 20,	1517	A. D.
Era of Abraham, — Oët. 1,	2015	B. C.
Mundane Era — Oët. —	4008	B. C.
Tyrian Era, — Oët. 19	115	B. C.
Sidonian Era — Oët.	110	B. C.
Civil Jewish Era, — Oët.	3761	B. C.
Era of the Maccabees, Nov. 24,	166	A. D.
Era of Ascension, — — 12,	295	A. D.
Pontifical Indiction, Dec. 25, or Jan. 1,	3	B. C.

REMARKABLE OCCURENCES,

THAT COULD NOT BE SO WELL

RANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

Before Christ.

4004. **O**N the fourth day of the creation, at noon, according to Kennedy, the earth first received its diurnal motion.

3015. Universal corruption overspread the world. Destruction of men resolved on.

2461. This year happened, a conjunction of the planets, which the Chinese take notice of in their history.

1921. The number of false divinities multiplying, gave occasion to the vocation of Abraham.

604. By order of Necho, king of Egypt, some Phœnicians sailed from the Red Sea round Africa, and returned by the Mediteranean.

331. A great many Roman ladies poisoned their husbands; 170 of them suffered death for it. This was the first example of such a crime.

After Christ.

28. Nine hundred Roman soldiers taking shelter in a wood, having been cut to pieces, after a noble defence, by the Frisians, a people beyond the Rhine, it had such an effect on the Roman army in general, that 400 other soldiers that had retreated within a house, fearing they should be betrayed, killed each other to a man,

47. A new island appeared in the Ægean sea.

70. After Jerusalem was taken, Eleazer defended a strong fortress with 960 of his most desperate followers. When the battering ram had made a breach, they turned their swords against the wives and children, and then against their own breasts. They died to the last man.

74. On examination, several persons at Rome were found to be 100, 120, 130, 131, 132, 138, and 140 years old, two were advanced to 150.

195. About this time, Plautianus, the favourite minister of Severus, emperor of Rome, that his daughter, in her marriage with the eldest son of the emperor, might be attended with a train of eunuchs, worthy of an Eastern queen, ordered 100 free Romans, some of them married and fathers of families, to be castrated.

200. About this period, it was the universal opinion, both of the church and the heretics, that the fallen angels, or dæmons, were the authors, the patrons, and the objects of idolatry.

389. At Rome, a pillar of fire was seen in the air during thirty days.

424. The Persian army, fearing they should be cut off by the Romans, threw themselves into the Euphrates, where upwards of 100,000 perished.

770. Constantine IV. sent for a great number of friars and nuns to Ephesus, ordered them to change their

their black habits for white, and to destroy their images; and on their refusal, he commanded their eyes to be put out, banished them, and sold their monasteries.

800. About this time, Charlemagne, emperor of Rome and Germany, instituted the ceremony at Easter, of a Christian's giving a Jew a box on the ear, which was afterwards carried to that excess, as to destroy the Jew by the blow. This custom, about the beginning of the 12th century, was changed into a tax, and appropriated to the canons of St. Sernin.

998. *Kyrie-eleeson* and *Paralipomenon*, were accounted two eminent saints of the church, and he who could read Greek passed for a forcerer.

1015. It was about this time that Sancho Garcie, Count of Castile, obliged his mother to swallow a poisoned drink, that she had prepared for him, with a view of marrying after his death a Moorish lord with whom she was enamoured. Hence the custom, in many parts of Spain, of the women being obliged to drink at table before their husbands.

1017. At Aquitaine it rained three days, of the colour of blood.

1057. The custom for the lord to lie the first night with the bride of his tenant, was very common in Scotland and the North of England; but it was abrogated by Malcolm III. at the instance of his queen, and a mark was paid to the lord, in lieu of it. This custom was called *Marcheta*. The maiden rents paid at Builth, in Radnorshire, are of the same kind. It was common in France, 1280.

1113. The water of the river Medway failed so much, that the smallest boats could not float in the channel: also, the Thames was so low, between the tower and the bridge, that women and children waded it over; owing to so great an ebb in the ocean, that laid the sands bare, several miles from the shore, which continued a whole day.

1114. During this year, several bridges in England, being then of timber, were broken down by the ice, when it thawed, after a severe frost.

1120. One

1120. One hundred and fifty nobles and the king's son lost at sea, in coming from Normandy.

1139. The world being apt to think the Saracen Moors, barbarians, the following anecdote will evince the contrary. The Moors laid siege to Toledo, because the queen of Castile was within the castle. Their army being before the town, the queen addressed them from the window, reproaching them with their want of gallantry in besieging a woman, when glory awaited them without the walls of Oreja: the Chevalier Moors on this retired with their army, filed off before the queen, celebrating her virtues and her beauty.

1140. In the civil wars in Germany, when the emperor Conrade had besieged the town of Weinberg, the wife of Guelpho, duke of Bavaria, solicited, as an article of capitulation, a safe conduct to her and the other women of the town; which being complied with, each woman took her husband upon her back, and so marched out of the place; the emperor was so pleased with the thought, that he entertained them splendidly about his tent.

1160. Thirty German heretics came to England to propagate their opinions. They said they were christians, but denied baptism, the Lord's supper, and matrimony; for which they were condemned by a council of bishops at Oxford, and delivered over to the secular arm. Accordingly, they were marked in the forehead with a red-hot iron, whipped and thrust out of doors naked, in the midst of winter; when none daring to relieve them, an order having been published to the contrary, they died of hunger and cold.

1179. At Christmas, at a place called Oxen-hall, near Darlington, in the bishopric of Durham, the earth raised itself up like a lofty tower, and remained several hours in that posture; on a sudden, it sunk down again, with a horrid noise, and the earth so sucked it in, that it made there a deep pit, which continues to this day. Mr. Camden supposes it to be the wells that are now called hell-kettles.

1189. The

1189. The emperor of Germany, the kings of England, France, and Flanders, and vast numbers of all ranks of people took the cross, and ran in shoals to the Holy Land. Another expedition took place in 1204, under the comte de Montfort, when the utmost barbarities were practised: 30,000 heretics, inhabitants of Beziers, were put to the sword; after the taking of Lavaur, the survivors were thrown into the jakes of that city, the throats of eighty gentlemen were cut in co'd blood, and 400 heretics were committed to the flames, while the clergy chaunted the hymn to the Holy Ghost.

1201. The custom of ringing a bell before the sacrament, when carried to the sick, that all who heard it might bow themselves, instituted.

1250. So great and so extravagant was the ostentation of the French nobility about this time, that when Raymond V. count of Thoulouse, held a full court, in order to reconcile two contending powers; the environs of the castle were ploughed and sowed with silver deniers, to the amount of 7500*l.* of the present sterling money; victuals were dressed by wax lights, and Raymond de Venons caused 30 of his horses to be burnt before the assembly.

1262. The two companies of goldsmiths and taylor of London, fought, and several were killed on both sides. The sheriffs appeased the tumult, and thirteen of the most mutinous of them were hanged, as were thirty citizens of Norwich, for quarrelling and fighting with the monks of that city. See Jufts.

1267. The king's half brother killed a chief justice in Westminster hall.

1293. October 14. Baliol, king of Scotland, appeared in Westminster-hall, in person, by summons, to answer a complaint against him, of the earl of Fife, where he pleaded his own case.

1300. About this time, there was not an absolute prince in Europe.

1306. A daily allowance of six-pence was made for the bishop of St. Andrews, whilst a prisoner in England; of three-pence for his serving man; one penny

penny half-penny for his footboy, and of one penny half-penny for his chaplain.

1309. Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of the king of Bohemia, promised in marriage to the emperor of Germany's son, but whose marriage was delayed, owing to some suspicion of her virginity, came to the diet at Spire, and there presented herself to the emperor, &c. undressed to her shift, and in a noble speech offered to undergo an examination by any midwives or matrons his majesty should appoint; insisting on having her innocence cleared. Such an examination took place; the report was, she was innocent, and she was immediately married in the presence of the whole diet.

1315. Perpetual rains and cold weather having not only destroyed the harvest, but produced a mortality among the cattle, the parliament endeavoured to moderate the prices of provisions. The rates established were, of our present money, as follow: for the best ox, not corn fed, 2l. 8s. corn fed, 3l. 12s. a fat hog two years old, 10s. a fat wether unshorn, 5s. shorn, 3s. 6d. a fat goose, 7½d. fat capon, 6d. hen, 3d. two chickens, 3d. four pigeons 3d. and twenty-four eggs, 3d.

1327. Raw skins of cattle, suspended on stakes, were made use of, instead of kettles, to boil meat, in the North of England, and in Scotland.

1330. The rains were so violent, that the harvest did not begin till Michaelmas. At Christmas, a westerly wind overthrew several houses and public edifices, tore up trees by the roots, and did a vast deal of mischief.

1338. It rained almost continually, from the beginning of October to the beginning of December, and then came a frost upon it, which lasted twelve weeks; yet, though the corn was destroyed by it in a great measure, the war with Scotland made money so scarce, that all sorts of grain were sold at a reasonable rate.

1340. There were 30,000 students in the university of Oxford.

Parliamentary grants to the king were in kind: this year 30,000 sacks of wool were in the grant.

1348. It rained from Midsummer to Christmas, so that there was not one day or night dry together. This wet season caused great floods, and a pestilence, which raged a whole year. The earth was at the same time barren, and even the sea did not produce such plenty of fish as formerly. The mortality was so great, that in the city of London, two hundred bodies were buried every day in the Charter-house-yard, besides those interred in other common burying places; this lasted from Candlemas to Easter.

1351. The parliament joined the king in resisting papal encroachments, from motives of interest; thus securing their own presentation to benefices, when they happened to be in lay hands. This sowed the seeds of freedom and independancy in the church, and prepared the mind for the Reformation.

1353, was remarkable for the scarcity of corn and provision in England and France, occasioned by a great drought. It was called the *dear summer*; rye was brought out of Zealand to support the poor, who otherwise must have perished for want of sustenance.

1355. Among the number of persons who fell a sacrifice to the tyranny of Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, was an old man, for whom his son offered to die in his stead, but this did not save him.

1357. Donna-Maria Coronel, a beautiful lady, as virtuous as courageous, finding that Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, had put her husband to death, with a view of taking her to his bed, flashed her face all over with a sword, to preserve her virtue; thus bleeding and disfigured, she presented herself to the king, who was struck with all the horror she wished to inspire him with.

1364. April 8, died in the Savoy, London, John, king of France.

1371. February 22, died at London, David, king of Scotland.

1380. About this time, in France, there was a mode of emblazoning apparel. The women wore their husbands shields on the right side their own gowns, and their own on the left. This fashion lasted near a century.

1381. When

1381. When Richard II's first wife came from Bohemia, she had no sooner set foot on shore, than such a tempest immediately arose, as had not been seen in many years. Several ships were dashed to pieces for the harbour, and the ship in which the queen came over, was shattered and broken; which was the more observable, because his second wife brought a storm with her to the English coasts, in which the king's baggage was lost, and many ships of his fleet cast away.

1392. A dolphin was taken near London bridge, ten feet long.

1407. Assassinations so much prevailed among the French and Scots, that the duke of Orleans, only brother of the king of France, was murdered publicly in the streets of Paris, and an eminent lawyer was allowed to plead in behalf of it, before the peers of France, and maintain the lawfulness of assassination. See *anno* 1414: Orleans, Duke of.

1414. It required all the eloquence and authority of the famous Gerson, to prevail on the council of Constance to condemn this proposition, "That there are some cases, in which assassination is a virtue more meritorious in a knight than in an esquire, and more meritorious in a king than in a knight." See *anno* 1407 above.

1422. In the time of Henry VI. the king's palace was surrounded with little barbers shops, which were under the direction of the barber of the household, and the clerk of the ewry. There being then no carriages, and the streets being dirty, it is probable, that those who went to court were first shaved and dressed in these stalls or shops. A considerable fee was also given to this barber for shaving every knight of the bath, on his creation, as well as 40s. from every baron, 100s. from every earl, and 10l. from every duke, on the like occasion.

1446. There were two unusual combats within lists appointed. The first was by the prior of Kilmain, in Ireland, who impeached the earl of Ormond of high treason, and the place of trial was in Smithfield, but the quarrel was taken up by the king, and so decided

cided without combat. The second was by one John David, an armourer, who impeached his master, William Catur, of treason; but the latter being, with his neighbours, intoxicated with wine, before he came to fight, was unhappily slain, without any just suspicion of guilt; the servant however lived not long after him; for the next assize, he was hanged for felony.

1453. John Norman. mayor of London, the first that went to be sworn at Westminster-hall by water.

1456. There were taken at Erith, within 12 miles of London, four wonderful fishes, viz. two whales, one sword-fish, and one called *Mors Marina*.

1467. The people had an extravagant way of adorning their feet. They wore the beaks or peaks of their shoes so long, that they incumbered themselves in their walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees; the fine gentlemen did theirs with chains of silver, or silver gilt, and others with laces. This ridiculous custom was in vogue ever since the year 1382, but now it was prohibited, on the forfeiture of 20s. and the pain of cursing by the clergy. The ladies wore at this time such pyramids on their heads, that the face was the centre of the body.

The king concluded a league with the king of Castile, by which he allowed certain Cotswold sheep to be transported into Spain, where the breed so increased, that their fine wool has since proved very detrimental to England.

1477. June 16, George Nevil, duke of Bedford, was degraded by act of parliament, and his titles taken from him, for not having sufficient fortune to support the dignity.

1479. Robert Byfield, one of the sheriffs of London, was fined fifty pounds by the court of aldermen, for affronting the lord mayor, which it seems was only by kneeling too near him at prayers, at St. Paul's church.

1486. John Percival drank to by the lord mayor for sheriff, the first time of this method of election.

1492. Pope Alexander VI. who began to reign
this

this year, divided the whole undiscovered world between the kings of Spain and Portugal.

1494. The body of one Alice Hackney, which had been buried 175 years, was accidentally dug up in the church of St. Mary Hill, London; the skin was whole, and the joints of the arms pliable. See *anno* 1772.

1499. The Moors in Grenada, having a design to revolt against the crown of Spain, Cardinal Ximenes, the prime minister, having discovered it, gave them this alternative, either to become Christians or be punished. They chose the first, and more than 3000 were baptized in one day.

1505. Philip, king of Castile, in his voyage to Spain, was driven by a storm on the coast of England, where he was detained till he had seen king Henry, which he did at Windsor.

1508. Sir Thomas More opposed a subsidy, with success, which is the first opposition of this kind in the house of Commons.

About this time, it was customary to give the same title to clergymen not graduates, as we do now to knights, to distinguish them from such as took a master's degree, and were called Master or Mr. Bachelors of Arts, in the university of Cambridge, have, at this time, the addition of "Sir" prefixed to their surnames, for the same reason. See Knighthood.

1515. Dec. 14. Francis I. of France, signed the memorable contract with the pope, by which he granted him the first year's income of the bishopricks and other great benefices, and in consequence of this, obtained the right of nomination to them.

1519. A Milanese woman was burnt for murder. From a depraved appetite she had an invincible inclination to feed on human flesh, of which she made provision, by enticing children into her house, killing them, and eating them.

This year a ship sailed eastward from a port of Europe, and returned to the same port after a voyage of 1124 days, without altering her direction. This it was that first discovered the spherical face of the earth.

1521. Francis

1521. Francis I. of France, being wounded in the head, by something thrown from a window, was obliged to cut off his hair, which, till that time, was worn very long, and the beard close shaven; however willing to gain on one side what he lost on the other, he suffered his beard to grow long; and from thence it became a fashion to wear the hair short and the beard long, as may be observed in many of our old pictures.

1530. One Roofe for poisoning 17 of the bishop of Rochester's family, two of which died, was, by an act of parliament made guilty of high treason, and put to death, by being thrown into boiling water.

1541. By the Roman law, persons guilty of high treason might be tried even after death, to punish their heirs, and this practice was now adopted by the Scots; and as it was a maxim, that none could be tried if absent, the corpse or bones were presented at the bar.

1541. The emperor Charles V. in an expedition against Algiers, having landed part of his men, a most dreadful tempest arose, and in less than an hour, 15 ships of war and 140 transports, with 8000 men perished,

1544. Read, alderman of London, was pressed and sent for a common soldier, for refusing to pay an arbitrary benevolence, assessed on the city by Henry VIII; men being never pressed at that time, unless obnoxious to law.

1546. One Foxley, of the mint, slept 14 days and 15 nights, and could not be waked.

1553. During the reign of queen Mary, a woman big with child was burnt at Guernsey, for heresy; when, from the violence of the flames, the infant sprang forth at the stake, and was preserved by the bye standers; after some deliberation of the priests who assisted at the sacrifice, they cast it again into the fire, as a "young heretic."

1558. By act of parliament, the citizens' wives of London, not being gentlewomen by descent, nor the wives of aldermen, were obliged to wear white knit woollen,

woollen three-cornered caps, with the peaks projecting three or four inches beyond their foreheads: aldermen's wives made theirs of velvet.

1567. There was found on enquiry, to be 4851 strangers of all nations in London, of whom 3838 were Flemings, and only 58 Scots.

1571. About this time the poor increased so fast, owing to no civil wars of any consequence for a century before, and no drain to the colonies, that a poor man was not suffered to marry till 30, nor a woman till 25 years of age.

1580. Queen Elizabeth issued a proclamation, prohibiting any new houses to be built within three miles of the gates of the city of London.

1581. John Stubbs, of Lincoln's-inn, and one William Page, had their right hands cut off for publishing a book against queen Elizabeth's marriage with the duke of Anjou.

1585. At this time, any peer might have as many proxies in the house of Lords as he could procure; the earl of Leicester had ten at this time, and the duke of Buckingham, in Charles Ist's time, had, in one parliament, twenty, which occasioned a vote, that no peer should have above two proxies.

1597. One Dominique de Gourges, a private gentleman of Gascony, in France (the Spaniards having massacred a colony of Frenchmen settled at Florida, and declaring, they did not put them to death "as Frenchmen, but Lutherans"), fitted out three ships, at his own expence, made a descent at Florida, took three forts, and hung up 800 Spanish soldiers and officers on trees, with this inscription, "not as Spaniards, but as traitors, robbers, and assassins." Queen Elizabeth offered this man the command of her fleet, but he died soon after.

1629. Claude Guillon, a poor gentleman, was beheaded at St. Claude in Burgundy, for eating a morsel of horse-flesh on a fish day, not being able to buy fish, or other meat.

1634. The gentlemen of the four inns of court, presented a masque to their Majesties at Whitehall.

1649. April

1649. April 16. The Earl of Pembroke was returned knight of the shire for Bucks, *prima impressionis*, and his lordship was accordingly admitted into the house with great respect.

A very hot summer, with much thunder and lightning, which did great mischief in Guienne, Bourdeaux, and other provinces in France, firing hayricks, granaries, &c. and destroying harvests. Several members of the parliament of Aix were found dead in their beds, after a tempestuous night of lightning; and the next day, the roof of the house where they were assembled, fell down and killed several. The people supposed it to be a judgment on those provinces, for taking arms against their sovereign.

1654. July 11. Don Pantaloon de Sa, one of the Portuguese ambassadors, beheaded, for shooting Mr. Greenaway.

1660. Oct. 10. Ten of the regicides were tried, and executed soon after.

1661. Jan. The carcases of Oliver Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw, hanged at Tyburn, buried under the gallows, and their heads set on Westminster-hall.

Sept. 3. At a public entry of the Swedish Ambassador, happened a rencounter between the French and Spanish ambassadors, for precedency, and many of their retinue were killed on Tower-hill; but the Spanish ambassador's coach at length had the good fortune to get first. This affronted the French king, and Philip IV, of Spain was obliged to make concessions.

1672. The English waiting for the flow of the tide, in order to land their men on the coast of Scheveling, were disappointed; as the next tide flowed but two hours, and an ebb for many hours succeeded, which carried the English fleet again to sea, and before the return of the flow, the Dutch fleet appeared in sight; the Hollanders were thus preserved from an invasion by almost a miracle.

In December, there fell in the west of England a shower of rain that froze into ice as soon as it touched the boughs of trees or any thing above ground, and
by

by multiplying the icicles, it broke all down with its weight. The ice on the sprig of an ash that weighed three quarters of a pound, weighed 16 pounds. The rain that fell on the snow immediately became ice, without sinking into the snow at all. *Philos. Transactions*, No. 90.

1679. An act passed, for issuing new writs to elect members, in the room of such as were preferred to any place under government.

About this time, the people had as large a portion of real liberty, as is consistent with a state of society; and sufficient power in their own hands to assert and preserve that liberty, if invaded by the royal prerogative.

1682. Messrs. Pilkington and Shute, sheriffs of London, sent to the Tower, for continuing a poll after the lord mayor had adjourned it.

1683. The lord mayor and sheriffs arrested, at the suit of two pretended sheriffs.

1686. The bishop of London suspended, for refusing to suspend Dr. Sharp, rector of St. Giles's, afterwards archbishop of York, at the king's desire.

1688. Mass ordered to be celebrated on board the fleet, which occasioned a tumult, and the priests narrowly escaped being thrown overboard.

1690. Nov. 7. Twelve thousand Irish catholics transported themselves to France.

1702. The family seat of Borge, near Frederickstadt, in Norway, owing to its foundation being undermined by the waters of a river, sunk, with all its towers and battlements, into an abyss 100 fathoms deep, and its site was instantly filled with water, and formed a lake 300 ells long and 130 broad; 14 persons and 200 head of cattle perished.

1704. At the siege of Gibraltar, 500 desperate Spaniards, with the greatest hazard, got secretly into St. Michael's Cave, and were to have fallen on the back of the town, whilst the besiegers assaulted the front; but being discerned and attacked, they refused quarter, and jumping down the vast precipice, their commander leading the way, the whole 500 perished.

1707. An

1707. An island, five miles round, rose in the Archipelago, from the bottom of the sea.

1712. The doctrines of the Jacobite faction were chiefly favoured by those in power.

1716. Aug. 5. Two soldiers were whipped almost to death, and turned out of the service, for wearing boughs in their hats on the 29th of May.

1717. George I. at the request of the university of Cambridge, suppressed the ridiculous custom of burning in effigy the pope, the pretender, the earl of Mar, the devil, and the duke of Ormond.

1719. This year gave birth to a very premature genius at Candiac, in France, John Lewis Candiac, who knew the letters at 13 months old; read latin, either in print or MS. at three years of age; translated it, at four; and at six, read Greek and Hebrew, and was master of the principles of arithmetic, history, geography, heraldry, and the science of medals, and had read the best authors in almost every branch of literature. He died at Paris of a complication of disorders, 1726, aged seven.

1720. Major Johnston, an officer on half pay at Dublin, went into his parlour, gave his two sons (one ten years old, the other twelve) each a pistol, loaded with ball, and ordered them to fire at each other, or he would run them through with his sword; they shot each other dead upon the spot; their mother coming into the room, on the report of the pistols, he stabbed her to the heart, and then himself.

1727. The common council of London entertained at St. James's palace, by George I.

1732. In April, Richard Smith, a bookbinder, prisoner in the King's Bench, persuaded his wife to follow his example, and make away with herself, after they had murdered their infant. They were found hanging in their chamber, and the infant dead in the cradle. They left a paper, intimating they did it to avoid the distresses of life.

Mariners of ships registered in the ports of London were in number 21,797.

1734. Above 100 captives, redeemed from slavery in

in Morocco by the king's bounty, landed at Whitehall.

1746. The prizes taken from the French and Spaniards, in two years after the commencement of the war in 1744, were estimated at 9,483,000*l*.

1760. Till this time there was no such thing as a privy in Madrid: it was customary to throw the ordure out of the window into the street at night, which was removed by scavengers the next day. On an order from the king, that every householder should build one, the people violently opposed it, as an arbitrary proceeding, and the physicians remonstrated against it, alledging, that the filth imbibed the unwholesome particles of the air, which otherwise would be taken into the human body; his majesty, however prevailed; but many of the citizens, to keep their food wholesome, have erected their privies by the kitchen fire.

1764. At Ashton, Gloucestershire, 16 acres of land, near 20 feet in depth, slipped from the side of Breddon-hill, and entirely covered several pasture grounds at the bottom.

1767. The grand jury of London found a bill against Count Guerchy, the French ambassador, for endeavouring to persuade M. de Vergy to assassinate the chevalier D'Eon, and though he tried to obtain a *noli prosequi*, the attorney and solicitor general overruled it. The chevalier was discovered afterwards to be a woman.

1771. March. The lord mayor and alderman Oliver sent to the Tower, by the House of Commons, for committing their messenger.

The Polly, Capt. Walth, a Guineaman, struck on the bar of Bonny, and was soon afterwards attacked by the negroes. The captain, finding he could not save his ship, sent his crew off, shut himself up in his cabin, and when the king of Bonny and all his people were got on board, to the number of 1500 and upwards he set fire to the powder-room, and thus, Sampson-like, at his death, punished the treachery of his assailants.

1772. February. Near Manheim, Germany, a
mountain

mountain sunk twenty feet below the surface of the surrounding land.

The body of Thomas Beaufort, duke of Exeter, uncle to Henry V. being found in the ruins of the abbey at St. Edmund's Bury, having been buried 345 years, the leaden coffin was opened, and the flesh, hair, toe and hand nails were perfect and found, as though he had not been dead six hours. On an incision being made in the breast, the flesh cut as firm as in a living subject, and there was even an appearance of blood. See *anno* 1494.

June. Trade had nearly received a fatal blow by the failure of several capital houses.

1776. May 10. One Ellen Ellis, of Beaumaris, aged 72, was delivered of a child. She had not had one for 25 years before.

1777. Two clergymen of the church of England, Dr. Dodd and Mr. Ruffen, were this year hanged at Tyburn: the former, for a forgery; the latter, for a rape. Another was hanged the year following, for murder. See Hackman, Dodd, Ruffen.

October 1. The first attempt to deliver a woman of an obstructed birth, by cutting the *symphyfis*, was made, with success, by Mons. Sigault, surgeon of Paris. This happy mode of delivery in difficult cases, being first discovered by him, Dec. 1, 1768.

October 15. General Burgoyne, with an army of 6000 men, being surrounded by 16,000 Americans, near Albany, were obliged to surrender prisoners of war. See *anno* 1781.

1780. Jan 14. At six in the afternoon Fahrenheit's Thermometer, when hung in the air of Glasgow, stood at 46 deg. below the freezing point.

1781. The counties in general petitioned parliament, to make a reform in the expenditure of the public money; and established associations, or committees of correspondence, to attempt at lessening the power of the crown.

1781. Oct. 18. The English army under Lord Cornwallis, surrendered to the united forces of France and America, at York-Town. See *anno* 1777.

1782. Mrs. Siddons, an actress, received on her benefit night upwards of 1000l. by subscriptions from a learned society, the nobility and others;—When Mrs. Smollett, the widow of the celebrated Dr. Tobias Smollett, was so reduced as to solicit public charity, and obtained no relief.



VULGAR

VULGAR HISTORICAL ERRORS,

In which there is NO TRUTH.

1. **T**HAT surgeons and butchers may be challenged as jurors, on account of the barbarity of their professions. See Surgeons, in Chronology.
2. That the old statutes have prohibited the planting of vineyards, and the use of saw mills.
3. That it is forbidden to marry in Lent.
4. That it is penal to open a coal mine, or to kill a crow within five miles of London, or to shoot with a wind gun, or carry a dark lanthorn.
5. That the king signs the death warrant (as it is called) for the execution of a criminal.
6. That there is a statute, to oblige the owners of asses to crop their ears, lest the length of them should frighten the horses upon the road.
7. That a woman's marrying a man under the gallows, will save him from execution.
8. That such as are born at sea, belong to Stepney parish, London.
9. That any one may be put into the crown office, for the most trifling injury.
10. That a man's taking his wife from the hands of the priest, cloathed only in her shift, when the marriage ceremony is performing, exempts him from being liable to her engagements.
11. That there was no land-tax before William III.
12. That a negro, being baptised, becomes immediately free.
13. That the dead body of a person murdered will bleed in the presence, or on the touch of the murderer.

A

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

O F

EMINENT PERSONS.

*[For such Persons whose NAMES cannot be found
here, look into VOLUME I.]*

A.

- A** A L S T, Everard, Dutch painter (fruit and flowers), born, 1602 ; died, 1658.
- Aaron born, 1575 ; died, 1453 before Christ.
- Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, shooting at a buck, at Bramshill Park, Hampshire, accidentally killed the keeper, for which he was deemed incapable of any longer performing the functions of a bishop, 1621 ; died August 3, 1633, aged 71.
- Abdalla, son of Omar, flourished, 625.
- Abel born, in the third year of the world ; killed by Cain, 129, *ditto*, 3874 before Christ.
- Abelard, Peter, died 1143, aged 62.
- Abernethy, John, the dissenting minister, died, 1740, aged 60.
- Abu Bekr, Mahomet's successor, died, 634, aged 63.
- Abulfeda, prince and geographer, died, 1345, aged 72.
- Accius, the latin poet, born, 171, died, 88, bef. Xt.
- Achilles, the Grecian general, slain at the siege of Troy, 1184 before Christ.
- Adam created, Friday, October 28, 4004 ; died 3034 before Christ, aged 930.
- Addison, Joseph, born, 1671 ; died, June 17, 1719.
- Ado,

- Ado, the historian, died, 874.
- Agamemnon, the Grecian general, slain 1183 before Christ.
- Agathias, the Greek historian, flourished, 565.
- Agefilaus, king of Sparta, 400; died 360 before Christ.
- Agis IV. king of Lacedemon, put to death, 241 before Christ.
- Agricola, the Roman governor of Britain, died in 93, aged 56.
- Agricola, Rod. the philosopher, died, 1485, aged 43.
- Agrippa, king of Judea, died in 48, aged 54, having reigned 24 years.
- Agrippa, Cornelius, the writer, died, 1534, aged 48.
- Ahab killed at Ramoth Gilead, 897 before Christ.
- Ahaz died, 726 before Christ.
- Ajax, son of Teucer, flourished, 1154 before Christ.
- Ajax, son of Telamon, flourished, 1149 before Christ.
- Akenfide, Dr. Mark, the poet, died, June 23, 1770, aged 35.
- Alban, St. the first English martyr, suffered, 286.
- Albani, Francis, Italian painter, died, 1660, aged 82.
- Alberoni, Cardinal, prime minister of Spain, died, 1752, aged 88.
- Albertus Magnus, archbishop of Ratisbon, born 1205; died, 1280.
- Albumazer, the Arabian astrologer, flourished, 841.
- Alceus, the lyric poet, flourished, 607 before Christ.
- Alceus, the tragic poet, flourished, 378.
- Alcibiades, Athenian general, died, 404 before Christ, aged 46.
- Aleman, the Greek lyric poet, flourished, 672 before Christ.
- Alexander, *ab Alexandro*, a civilian of Venice, flourished, about 1475.
- Alexander the Great, born 356; succeeded Philip, 336; defeated Darius at the river Granicus, when all lower Asia submitted to him, 334; founded the Grecian Empire, 331; died at Babylon, March 21, 323 before Christ. See Amazons.
- Aleyn, Charles, the poet, died, 1639.
- Ali, the head of a Mahometan sect, a near relation of

- Mahomet, and nominated his successor, was assassinated, 660.
- Alphonfus X. king of Castile, author of the Alfonsine tables, died, 1284, aged 67.
- Alva, Duke of, governor of the Low Countries, died, 1582, aged 74.
- Amak, the Persian poet, flourished about 1100.
- Ambrose, St. born, 333; made bishop of Milan, 374; died 397.
- Ambrosius Aurelius chosen king of the Britons, 465; crowned at Stonehenge; died, 508.
- Amos began to prophesy, 787 before Christ, in the 37th year of Jeroboam II. king of Israel.
- Amphion. See Linus.
- Amyot, bishop of Auxerre, the linguist, born, 1514; died, 1595.
- Anacharsis, Scythian philosopher, lived, about 554 before Christ.
- Anacreon, the Greek poet, died 474 before Christ, aged 85.
- Anastasius I. emperor of the East, died, 518, aged 87.
- Anaxagoras, the Rhodian philosopher, died, 428 before Christ, aged 70.
- Anaxandrides, the comic poet, flourished, 378 before Christ.
- Anaxarchus, the Greek philosopher, flourished, 340 before Christ.
- Anaximander, the Greek philosopher, died, 547 before Christ, aged 64.
- Anaximenes, the Greek philosopher, lived, about 556 before Christ.
- André, Major, hanged by the Americans, charged with being a spy, Oct. 2, 1780.
- Andrew, St. martyred, Nov. 30, 69; festival instituted, 359.
- Andrews, bishop of Winton, born, about 1555; died, 1626.
- Andrews, St. Card. Bethune, archbishop of, murdered, 1546; archbishop of, hanged at Stirling, 1571.
- Adronicus, peripatetic philosopher, flourished, 100 before Christ.

Angelo,

Angelo, Michael, Italian painter, died, 1564, aged 89.

Anhault, Rev. George, prince of, born, 1507; died, 1557.

Anna Comnena, daughter of Alexius emperor of Constantinople, and authoress, born, 1083; died, after 1118.

Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, died, 1109, aged 76.

Anson, Admiral lord, died, 1762.

Anthony, Marc, the Roman general, killed himself, 30 before Christ, aged 53.

Anthony, St. the Great, institutor of the monastic life, died in a desert, Feb. 14, 356, aged 105. See Monks.

Antipater, the general, died 319 before Christ.

Antiphiles. See Grottesque, Vol. I.

Antisthenes, the Greek philosopher, lived, 395 before Christ. See Cynic.

Antoninus. See Caracalla.

Antonius, Marc, the Roman orator, died, 87 before Christ, aged 56. See Octavia.

Anthony, of Messina, the first Italian who painted in oil, died, about 1493. See Painting, Vol. I.

Anvari, the Persian poet, died, 1201.

Apelles, the chief of a sect called Apellites, appeared 175. He was a disciple of Marcion, and taught that Christ's body was made up of all the heavens through which he passed, and in which he returned at his ascension.

Apelles, the Greek painter, flourished, 334 before Christ.

Apollinarius, the heresiarch, bishop of Laodicea, flourished, 370. He taught, that the godhead and manhood in Christ were so united, that his divinity suffered on the cross, equally with his body.

Apollodorus, the Athenian painter, flourished, 404 before Christ.

Apollodorus, of Damascus, the architect, flourished, 104

Apollonius, the poet, the author of the Argonautics, flourished, 230 before Christ.

- Apollonius, the geometrician, lived, 242 before Christ.
- Appian, the Roman historian, flourished, in 143.
- Apuleius, of Medaura, the Platonic philosopher, flourished, about 200.
- Aquapendente, the Italian physician, died, 1603.
- Aquila, who translated the Old Testament into Greek, flourished, 128.
- Aquinas, St. Thomas, the divine died, 1274, aged 50.
- Aratus, the Greek poet, flourished, 278 before Christ.
- Arbuthnot, Dr. John, the poet, born, 1681; died 1735.
- Arcefilaus, the academic, died, 300 before Christ, aged 75.
- Archelaus, king of Macedon, patron of learning, 913 before Christ.
- Archias, the Greek poet, flourished, about 60 before Christ.
- Archilochus, the Greek poet, inventor of Iambic verse, flourished, 686 before Christ.
- Archimedes, of Syracuse, the mathematician, killed 212 before Christ.
- Aretin, Leonard, the Italian historian, died, 1443, aged 74.
- Aretine, Peter, the satyrist of Arezzo, died, 1556, aged 65.
- Argyl, John, duke of, the statesman, born, 1682; died, 1743.
- Arion, the Greek musician, flourished, 600 before Christ. In his passage from Tarentum to Lesbos, he was thrown overboard; and taken up by a ship called the Dolphin. Hence the fable of his being saved by a fish of that name. See Ship.
- Ariosto, the Italian poet, born, 1474; died, 1533.
- Aristænetus, the Greek author, flourished, about 358.
- Aristarchus, the tragic poet, alive, 453 before Christ, aged 100.
- Aristarchus, the astronomer, died, about 280 before Christ, aged 81.
- Aristeus, the Greek poet, flourished, about 556 before Christ.

Aristides,

- Aristides, the Greek orator, flourished, about 120.
 Aristippus, the Cyrenian philosopher, flourished, 392 before Christ. See Cyrenaic, Vol. I.
 Aristonicus strangled at Rome, by order of the senate, 126 before Christ.
 Aristophanes, the Greek actor and poet, flourished, 440 before Christ.
 Aristotle, prince of philosophers, died at Chalcide, 322 before Christ, aged 63. See Peripatetic, Vol. I.
 Arius. See Arians, Vol. I.
 Arminius, a Dutch divine, died. 1608. From him the Arminians took their name.
 Armstrong, John, M. D. the poet, died, Sept. 30, 1779.
 Arne, Mich. Mus. Doct. died, March 5, 1778, in years.
 Arnobius, the rhetorician, flourished, 303.
 Arrian, the Roman historian, flourished, 150.
 Arrowsmith, John, the mathematician, flourished, 1660.
 Arsaces I. king of the Parthians, who rescued Parthia from the Macedonian yoke, died, 245 before Christ. See Artabanus, Parthia.
 Artabanus IV. last king of the Parthians, conquered by Artaxerxes; died, 229.
 Artemidorus, who wrote on auguries, flourished, 146 before Christ.
 Artemisia, queen of Caira, who built the mausoleum, a tomb to the memory of her husband Mausolus, died 351 before Christ.
 Arthur, king of Britain, began to reign, 508; murdered by Cornwall, 542, aged 70. See Salute, Vol. I.
 Arviragus, a British king, flourished, in 80.
 Asaph, St. died, 590.
 Ascham, the commonwealth's envoy at Madrid, murdered by the banished royalists, 1655.
 Ascham, Roger, secretary to Mary and Elizabeth, born, about 1515; died 1568.
 Ashmole, Elias, the antiquarian, born, 1617; died, 1692.
 Aspasia flourished at Athens, 448 before Christ.

- Astruc, John, the French physician, born, 1684 ; died, 1766.
- Athanasius, St. the first christian clergyman, made bishop of Alexandria, 326 ; died, May 2, 373, aged 73. See Monkery, St. George.
- Athenæus, of Naucrates, the critic, flourished, 190.
- Athenæus, of Cilicia, founder of the Pneumatic sect, flourished, 70.
- Athenagoras, the Athenian philosopher, flourished, about 177.
- Atkins, Sir Robert, chief baron, and writer, died, 1709, aged 88.
- Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, banished, for conspiring, with the Pretender, against George I. June 18, 1723 ; died 1732, aged 69.
- Aubrey, John, the antiquary, born, 1626 ; died about 1700.
- Augustin, St. father of the Latin church, born, 354 ; baptized, 387 ; died, 431.
- Augustus, king of Poland, died, 1733.
- Aulus Gellius, the Latin Grammarian, flourished, 112.
- Aurengzebe, the Great Mogul, died, 1707, aged, 90.
- Ausonius, the Latin poet, died, after 392.
- Azophi, the Arabian mathematician, flourished, either in 936 or 1062.

B.

- B**ACCHUS was one of the earliest improvers of husbandry in India, and as such, deified, about 1500 before Christ. See Wine.
- Bacchylides, the Greek poet, died, 480 before Christ.
- Bacon, Roger, called Friar, the astronomer, born, 1214 ; died, 1292 ; his study at Oxford built in Stephen's reign.
- Bacon, Sir Francis, Viscount St. Albans, lord chancellor, sent to the Tower, on a charge of bribery, 1622 ; died, April 9, 1626, aged 66.
- Bajazet I. emperor of the Turks, defeated by Tamerlane, 1402 ; died 1403. See Constantinople, Vol. I. Baker,

- Baker, Sir Richard, historian, born 1584; died, 1645.
- Balbinus. See Maximus.
- Balchen, Admiral, cast away in the Victory, October 1744. A thousand persons perished with him.
- Baldwin, emperor of the East, died, 1206.
- Bale, bishop of Ossory, the historian, born, 1495; died, 1563.
- Balsamon, patriarch of Antioch, canon law writer, died, 1214.
- Baltzar, Thomas, the musician, flourished, 1658.
- Balzac, French writer, born, 1594; died, 1654.
- Bancroft, a lord mayor's officer, died worth 30,000*l*. 1729, which is, by his will, disposed of to charitable uses by the Draper's company.
- Barbarossa, the famous corsair, flourished, 1535.
- Barbour, the Scotch poet, flourished, 1368.
- Barclay, John, polite writer, died, 1621, aged, 37.
- Barclay, Robert, the quaker, born, 1648; died, 1690.
- Bardefanes, the Syrian heresiarch, a disciple of Valentin, who added new errors, appeared, 163.
- Barnabas, St. stoned, about 50.
- Barnard, Sir John, Lord-mayor of London, 1738; died, 1764, aged 80.
- Barocci, of Urbino, history painter, born, 1528; died, 1612.
- Baronius, Cardinal the Theologian, died 1607, aged 69.
- Barrow, Rev. Dr. Isaac, the mathematician, died, 1677; aged 46.
- Barthius, Gaspar, a learned writer, born in Saxony, 1587; died, 1658.
- Bartholine, Erasmus, the mathematician, died, 1698.
- Bartholini, Gasp. Danish physician, born, 1585; died, 1629: Thomas his son, the anatomist, born, 1616; died 1680.
- Bartholomew, St. martyred, August 24, 71; feast instituted, 1130.
- Bartolomeo, Dutch painter (landscapes and animals), born, 1620; died, 1660.
- Bartolomeo, French painter, born, 1469; died, 1517.
- Basil,

- Basil, St. bishop of Cefarea, founded his order, 354 ; died, 378, aged 51.
- Basilides, the heresiarch, appeared, 105, who taught, that there were 365 heavens peopled by God ; that Christ had not a real body, and was not really crucified.
- Basilus. See Bulgarians.
- Baskerville, John, the printer, died, 1775.
- Bassano, Italian painter (landscapes and animals), born, 1510 ; died, 1592.
- Bautru, William, French writer, born, 1588 ; died, 1665.
- Baxter, Rev. Richard, born, 1615 ; died, 1691.
- Baxter, William, the grammarian, born, 1650 : died, 1723.
- Baxter, Andrew, the metaphysician, died, 1750.
- Bayard, Chevalier, a French general, slain in battle, 1524, aged 48.
- Bayer, the mathematician, died 1627.
- Bayle, Peter, author of the dictionary, died 1706, aged 59.
- Beaton, Cardinal, archbishop of St. Andrews, murdered by the disciples of Wishart, whom the cardinal had condemned to the flames for heresy, May 28, 1546.
- Beaumont, Francis, dramatic writer, born 1585 ; died 1615 ; Sir John, the poet, his brother, died 1628, aged 35.
- Bede, the historian, died, 735, aged 70.
- Bedford, duke of, regent and uncle to Henry VI. died at Rouen, Sept. 14, 1435.
- Bedford, John, duke of, died, 1771, in years.
- Behmen, Jacob, the visionary, born in Germany, 1575 ; died, 1624.
- Behn, Aphara, the poetess, died, 1689.
- Bek, the Dutch portrait painter, died, 1656.
- Belidor, of Catalonia, military writer, died, 1765, aged 70.
- Bellai, Cardinal du, the poet, died, 1560.
- Bellarmin, Cardinal, born in Italy, 1542 ; died, 1621.
- Belleisle, Marshal, and his brother, brought prisoners,

- ers to Windsor castle, 1745. The Marshal died, 1761, aged 78.
- Belleu, the French poet, born, 1528; died, 1577.
- Bellin, the Italian painter, born, 1421; died 1501.
- Bellifarius, the general, flourished, 533; deprived of all his dignities, and imprisoned by the emperor Justinian, for conspiring against his life, 561; died 565. He was one of the greatest heroes of antiquity.
- Bembo, cardinal of Venice, the historian, died 1547, aged 68.
- Benedict XIV. Pope, a voluminous writer, born, 1675; died, 1758.
- Benedict, St. founder of the Benedictines, died, 546, aged, 66; the order instituted, 548.
- Bennari, Genedetto, Italian painter, born, 1597; died, 1667.
- Benoit, Elias, French historical writer, born, 1640; died, 1728.
- Benzerades, the French poet, born, 1612; died, 1691.
- Bentivoglio, Cardinal, Italian historian, died, 1644, aged 65.
- Bentley, Reverend Dr. Richard, the critic, born 1662, died, 1742.
- Berenger, a French divine, died, 1088, aged 90. See Sacramentarians.
- Berenicius, the poet flourished, 1670.
- Berille, bishop of Bosra in Arabia, an heresiarch, who denied the divinity of Christ, flourished, 241.
- Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, died, 1753, aged, 73. See Tar-water.
- Berkenhead, Sir John, political writer, born, 1615; died, 1679.
- Bernard, St. a Latin writer, died, 1153, aged, 62.
- Bernard, Rev. Dr. Edward, the astronomer, born, 1638; died, 1696.
- Berosus, the Chaldean historian, flourished, 268 before Christ.
- Bertin, Nich. French painter, born, 1664; died, 1736.

Betterton,

- Betterton, the player, born 1635; died, 1710. See Theatre. Vol. I.
 Beveridge, bishop of St. Asaph, the antiquarian, born 1638; died, 1707.
 Beza, Theod. who translated the Testament, born, at Vezelai, 1519; died, 1605.
 Bias of Caria, one of the seven wise men of Greece, flourished, 610 before Christ.
 Biddle, John, the Socinian writer, born, 1615; died, 1662.
 Bidloo, the Dutch anatomist, born, 1649; died, 1713.
 Birch, Rev. Dr. learned writer, killed by a fall from his horse, 1768, aged 78.
 Blackmore, Sir Richard, physician and poet, died in years, 1729.
 Blackstone, Sir William, judge, died, February 14, 1780.
 Blair, Dr. John, the Chronologer, died, 1782.
 Blaize, Bishop, patron of the woolcombers, having invented the card for combing of wool, suffered martyrdom, in the reign of Dioclesian.
 Blake, Admiral, born 1598; died, 1567.
 Blanchard, French painter, born 1600; died, 1638.
 Bloemart, Dutch painter, born 1657; died 1647.
 Blois, Peter, the historian, died, 1200.
 Blount, Sir Thomas Pope, the Philosopher, born, 1649; died, 1697.
 Blow, John, the musician, born 1648; died 1708.
 Boccace, Italian poet, born 1313; died 1375.
 Bochart, Samuel, the theologian, of Caen, born 1599; died 1677.
 Boerhave, Herman, Dutch physician, died September 23, 1738, aged 69.
 Boetius, the Roman poet, beheaded, 524.
 Boileau French poet, born 1630; died 1712.
 Bolingbroke, Hen. St. John, Lord, the author, died 1751, aged 73.
 Bologne, I. of Douay Sculptor; died about 1600.
 Bonarelli, Italian poet, born 1563; died 1608.
 Booth,

Booth, Barton, the player, born 1682; died May 1733.

Borgia Cæsar (the bastard son of pope Alexander VI.) whose whole life was a scene of villainy, killed, March 12, 1508.

Borlase, Edmund, historical writer, died after 1603.

Borrichius, the Danish philologist. born 1626; died 1690.

Boscawen, Admiral, died 1761.

Bossu, Rene le, French writer, died 1680.

Bossut, bishop of Meaux, born 1627; died 1704.

Both, Dutch painter, (landscapes and animals), born 1600; died 1650.

Bouchard, bishop of Worms, died 1022; one of the most learned prelates of his time. his worldly effects consisted only of a hair shirt, an iron chain, which served him for a belt, and three deniers in money.

Boufflers, Lewis, marshal de, died 1711, aged, 67.

Bourdeloue, Lewis, French preacher and writer, born 1622; died 1704.

Bourdon, Sebastian, French painter, born 1616; died 1671.

Bourignon, Mad. the enthusiast, born 1616; died 1680.

Boursalt, Edmé, French dramatist, born 1638; died 1701.

Bowmaker, the Scotch historian, flourished, 1415.

Bowyer, William, a learned printer, who left 30l. a year to the most learned journeyman printer, and 20l. a year to 9 poor printers aged 63 or upwards, for life, died Nov. 18, 1778.

Boyer, the lexicographer, born 1664; died 1729.

Boyle, Charles, Earl of Orrery, writer and statesman, born 1676; died 1731. See Orrery.

Boyle, John, Earl of Orrery, critic and poet, born 1707; died 1762.

Boyle, Richard, Earl of Cork, born 1566; died after 1643; Roger his fifth son, first Earl of Orrery, soldier and writer, born 1621; died 1679; Robert, his seventh son, the mathematician, born 1627; died 1691.

Braccelli,

- Braccelli, Genoese historian, flourished 1435.
 Braddock, General, killed at Du Quene, July 9,
 1755.
 Bradley, James, the astronomer, born 1692; died
 1762.
 Brady, Rev. Dr. Nicholas, the poet, born 1659;
 died 1726.
 Brahe, Tycho, the Danish astronomer, born 1546;
 died 1601.
 Bramante, the Italian architect and poet, born 1444;
 died 1514.
 Bray, Reverend Doctor Thomas, born 1656; died
 1714.
 Brerewood, Edward, the mathematician, born 1565;
 died 1613.
 Breugel, Peter, Dutch painter (rural sports), born,
 1565; died after 1576; John, his son, painter,
 (landscapes) born 1575; died 1642.
 Breul, James de, French historian, born 1528; died
 1614.
 Brewer, Anthony, dram. poet, flourished in the reign
 of Charles the First.
 Bright, Mr. of Maldon, who weighed $42\frac{1}{2}$ stone,
 died, 1750.
 Brooke, Sir Robert, law writer, died 1558.
 Brooke, Fulke Greville, lord, stabbed by an old ser-
 vant, Sept. 30, 1628, aged about 70; he having
 shewn this servant his will, and not leaving him a
 legacy therein.
 Brown, Rev. Dr. political writer, killed himself,
 Sept. 23, 1766, aged, 50.
 Brown, Robert, founder of the Brownists, 1580;
 died 1630, aged 80.
 Brown, Thomas, humourous writer, died 1704.
 Brown, William, the poet, born 1590; died 1645.
 Browne, Sir Thomas, a learned writer, born 1605;
 died 1682.
 Brouwr, the Dutch painter, (rural sports) born 1608;
 died 1638.
 Brun, Charles le, French history painter, born 1618;
 died 1691.

Brutus,

Brutus, Lucius Junius, founder of the Roman republic, slain 509 before Christ.

Brutus, Marcus Junius, who slew Cæsar, killed at his own request, by his friend Strato, 24 before Christ, aged 43.

Bruyere, French writer, died 1696, aged 56.

Bucer, Martin, the reformer, born 1491; died 1551.

Buchanan, George, Scots historian, born 1506; died 1582.

Buck, Sir George, the antiquarian, flourished 1612.

Buckingham, George Villers, duke of, the poet, born 1627; died 1688.

Buckingham, John Sheffield, duke of, writer and statesman, born 1649; died Feb. 24, 1721.

Buckland, Ralph, died 1612.

Budæus, William, a learned writer, born at Paris, 1476; died 1540.

Budgell, Eustace, polite writer, born about 1685; drowned himself 1736.

Buffon, Geo. Count de, the naturalist, died April 18, 1788.

Bunyan, John, author of the Pilgrim's Progress, born 1628; died 1688.

Burkitt, Rev. William, the commentator, born 1650; died 1703.

Burleigh, Captain, murdered at Winton, Feb. 10, 1648.

Burleigh, or Burghley, Cecil, lord, the statesman, born 1521; died 1598.

Burnet, bishop of Sarum, born 1643; died 1715.

Busby, Rev. Dr. Richard, the Grammarian, born 1606; died 1695.

Butler, Samuel, author of Hudibras, born 1612; died 1680.

Byrom, John, the poet, born 1691; died 1763.

C.

CAAB, the Arabian Philosopher, died 622.

Cabot, Sebastian, discoverer of America, born 1477; died 1577.

Cadmus,

- Cadmus, first King of Thebes, 1494 before Christ.
 Cadmus Mileſius, firſt Greek hiſtorian in proſe, flouriſhed under Cyrus, 544 before Chriſt.
 Caefalpinus, phyſician, &c. of Piſa, born 1519; died 1603.
 Caietano, Scipio, cotemporary with Raphael, died 1534.
 Caiado, the Italian poet, died 1508.
 Calchus, ſon of Theator, a Grecian diviner, flouriſhed 1184 before Chriſt.
 Caligula, the Roman emperor, died 41, aged 29.
 Callari, Gabriel, Italian painter, born 1568; died 1631.
 Callimachus, the Greek architect, inventor of the Corinthian Order, flouriſhed 540 before Chriſt.
 Callimachus, the Greek poet, died 244 before Chriſt.
 Calliſthenes, the philoſopher, died 328 before Chriſt.
 Caliſtus, Greek philoſopher, flouriſhed 1453.
 Callot, James, French engraver, born 1593; died 1635.
 Calmet, the learned French Benedictine, died Oct. 25, 1757, aged 86.
 Calprenede, French writer, died 1663.
 Calpurnius, the Latin Sicilian poet, flouriſhed 282.
 Calvin, John, the reformer, and leader of the Calviniſts, who hold the ſame doctrine with the Preſbyterians; he died at Geneva, May 27, 1564, aged 55.
 Cambray, Fenelon, archbp. of, died 1716, aged 64.
 Cambyſes, ſon of Cyrus, aſcended the Perſian throne, 529; died 521 before Chriſt.
 Camden, the hiſtorian, died Nov. 9, 1623, aged 72.
 Camoens, Portuguese poet, died 1579, aged 50.
 Campanella, Thomas, the Italian philoſopher, born 1568; died 1639.
 Candaules, king of Lydia, 735 before Chriſt, he reigned 55 years.
 Cantacuzenus, emperor of Conſtantinople, & learned hiſtorian, crowned 1342; died 1411, aged upwards of 100.
 Capriari, the Genoefe hiſtorian, died 1646.
 Carcalla, *alias* Antoninus, aſſaſinated 217, aged 43.
 Caracci,

- Caracci, Annib. Italian painter (hist. and portraits) died 1609, aged 40.
- Caracci, Antonio, the painter, died 1618, aged 35.
- Caracci, Augustino, Bolognese painter, born 1557, died 1602.
- Caracci, Ludovico, Bolognese history painter, died 1619, aged 64.
- Caractacus, general of the Britons, defeated in Wales, by Ostorius, a Roman general, and carried in chains to Rome, 50.
- Caradoc, the Welch historian, died after 1157.
- Caranus, first king of Macedon, 814 before Christ; he reigned 28 years.
- Carausius born at St. David's; declared here emperor of Rome 288; killed May, 295.
- Caravaggio, Polidoro de, Italian painter, born 1495; died 1543.
- Caravaggio, Italian painter, died 1609, aged 40.
- Cardan, Jerom, of Pavia, physician and whimsical writer, born 1501; died, 1575.
- Carew, Thomas, the poet, died 1639.
- Carinus, Roman emperor, murdered by a tribune, May 285.
- Carlone, Genoese history painter, died 1630.
- Carneades, the Greek philosopher, died 128 before Christ, aged 85.
- Carpocrates, the heresiarch, appeared, 125. He adopted the principles of Simon Magus, and the Nicolaites.
- Carte, Thomas, English historian to 1654, born 1686; died 1724.
- Cartwright, William, the poet, born 1611; died 1644.
- Cary, Robert, universal chronologist to 1677; died 1681.
- Casaubon, Isaac, the critic, born at Geneva, 1559; died in London, 1614; Meric, his son, born 1599; died, 1671.
- Casimir III. king of Poland, died, 1370, aged 60.
- Cassander, king of Macedon, flourished, 298 before Christ.

Cassandra

- Cassandra flourished, 1149 before Christ.
- Cassini, the astronomer, born at Piedmont, 1625 ; died, 1712.
- Castagno, Tuscan painter, born 1410 ; died, 1480.
- Castelvetro, Lewis, the critic, born at Modena, 1505 ; died, 1571.
- Castiglione, Benedict, Italian painter, born 1616 ; died, 1670.
- Catherine of Medicis, queen of Hen. II. of France, and niece of pope Clement VII. born at Florence, 1519 ; married 1533, died 1589. See Gaston.
- Cato, of Utica, killed himself, Feb. 5, 45 before Christ, aged 48.
- Catullus, Latin poet, born at Verona, 87 ; died 11 before Christ.
- Cavalini, Peter. See Mosaic, Vol. I.
- Cave, Rev. Wm. the historian, born, 1637 ; died 1713.
- Caxton, William, first English printer, died 1494, aged 82.
- Cazes, French painter, born 1676 ; died 1754.
- Cecrops, first king of Athens, 1556 before Christ. See Athens, Arcopagus.
- Celsus, the Roman physician, flourished 20.
- Centlivre, Susan, dramatic writer, died December 1, 1723.
- Ceres, the heathen goddess of plenty, flourished 1030 before Christ.
- Cerintus, the heresiarch of Corinth, flourished 70.
- Cervantes, Michael de, Spanish writer, baptized at Alcala of Henares, Oct. 9, 1547 ; died April 23, 1616.
- Cesar. See Julius, Vol. I.
- Chalcidius, the Greek philosopher, flourished 330.
- Chambers, Ephraim, author of the dictionary, died 1740.
- Chandler, Dr. Samuel, dissenting minister, born 1693 ; died 1766.
- Chapman, George, the poet, born 1557 ; died 1633.
- Chares, of Lindus, sculptor, who erected the Colossus of Rhodes, flourished 288 before Christ. See Rhodes.

Charles

- Charles XII. of Sweden, killed in battle, 1718, aged 36.
- Charron, Pierre, French writer, born 1541; died 1603.
- Chatham, William, earl of, born Nov. 15, 1708; died May 11, 1778.
- Chatterton, Thomas, the poet, an extraordinary genius, born at Bristol, Nov. 1752: poisoned himself August 24, 1770.
- Chaucer, the poet, born 1328: comptroller of the port of London 1399; died 1400.
- Cheke, Sir John, Latin writer, born 1514; made Greek professor at Cambridge 1540; died 1557.
- Cherilus, the Greek poet, flourished, 479 before Christ.
- Chesterfield, Philip, earl of, political writer, born 1695; died 1774.
- Chiabrera, the Italian poet, born 1552; died 1638.
- Chillingworth, Rev. William, controversial writer, born 1602; died 1644.
- Chilo, one of the seven sages of Greece, flourished 556 before Christ.
- Chiras, the chemist, flourished 1680.
- Christopher, St. suffered martyrdom, 254.
- Chrysippus, the Stoic philosopher, died 207 before Christ, aged 73.
- Chrysostom, St. made archbishop of Constantinople, 398; banished 404; died Sept. 14 407; aged 53.
- Chubb, Thomas, polemical writer, born 1679; died 1717.
- Chudleigh, Lady Mary, the poetess, born 1656; died 1710.
- Churchill, Rev. Charles, the satyrift, born 1731; died 1764.
- Churchyard, Thomas, the poet, died about 1570.
- Cibber, Colley, born 1671; made poet laureat 1730; died 1757.
- Cibber, Mrs. the actresses, died 1766, aged 57.
- Cicero, born 107; made an oration against Verres, 70; made his second oration against the Agrarian law, 65; banished Rome, April, 58; assassinated by order of the consuls, 43 before Christ.

- Cid* *Le*, that is, in Moorish language *Lord*; Roderigo Dias de Vivar, so called, an officer under Alphonso VI. very successful against the Moors, flourished 1094. He was the subject of Corneille's tragedy.
- Cignani, Car. Italian history painter, born 1628; died 1719.
- Cimabuc, Italian painter, died 1300; aged 69; he was the restorer of painting in 1250.
- Cimon, the Athenian General, died 449 before Christ, aged 51.
- Cincinnatus Quintus, made dictator of Rome from the plough, born 485; died 376 before Christ.
- Cinna, the Roman consul, murdered, 84 before Christ.
- Cinnamus, Greek historian of the Eastern empire, from 1118 to 1143; died after 1183.
- Clarendon, Hyde, earl of, lord chancellor, the historian, banished for mal-administration, Nov. 12, 1667; died Dec. 7, 1674.
- Clarke, Rev. Dr. Samuel, polemical writer, born 1675; died 1729.
- Claude of Lorraine, landscape painter, born 1600; died 1682.
- Claudian, the Latin poet, born at Alexandria, about 395.
- Cleanthes, the Stoic philosopher, died 240 before Christ, aged 99.
- Clearchus, the Greek historian, flourished 323 before Christ.
- Clemens Alexandrinus, father of the church, flourished 192.
- Clemens Romanus, father of the church, cotemporary with St. Paul, martyred 100.
- Cleomedes, Greek mathematician, flourished 540 before Christ.
- Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, 50; killed herself with the bite of an asp, 30 before Christ, aged 41.
- Cleophontes, painter of Corinth, flourished 654 before Christ.
- Clerc, Sebastian le, French engraver, born 1637; died 1724.
- Clerc, John le, Dutch philosopher, died 1736, aged 79.
- Clive,

- Clive Robert. lord, killed himself, Nov. 1774.
 Cobham. See Oldcastle.
 Cockburne, Catherine, the poetess, born 1679; died May 11, 1749.
 Codrington, Christopher, writer and founder of All Souls library, Oxon, born at Barbadoes, 1668; died 1701.
 Codrus, the last Athenian king, voluntarily gave his life for the good of his country, after reigning 21 years, 1095 before Christ. It being foretold by the oracle that the invaders of Athens would be successful if the king was not slain, he disguised himself like a peasant, went among them, and met his death.
 Cohorn, the Dutch engineer, born 1632; died 1704.
 Cokaine, Sir Aston, born 1608; died 1683.
 Coke, Lord chief justice, born 1549; died 1634.
 Colbert, minister to Louis XIV. of France, 1661.
 Coles, Elisha, the grammarian, born 1640; died 1680.
 Colet, Dr. John, founder of St. Paul's school, born 1466; died 1519.
 Coligny, Admiral de, of France, born 1516; wounded treacherously, Aug. 22, 1572; killed at the massacre of Paris the same year. Which see.
 Collier, Jeremy, the historian, born 1650; died 1726.
 Collins, Wm. the poet, born 1724; died 1756.
 Columbus, the navigator, born 1447, died 1506.
 Coluthus, the Greek poet, flourished about 518.
 Commandine, Frederic, the mathematician, born at Urbino, 1509; died 1575.
 Communes, philosopher of Flanders, died 1509, aged 63.
 Commodus, Roman emperor, wounded by an assassin, 183; murdered, Dec. 31 192.
 Conca, Sebastian, Italian painter, born 1676; died 1764.
 Condé, The great prince of, killed in cold blood, after the battle of Jarnac, 1569, aged 39; Henry his son, poisoned at St. John D'Angeli, 1588, aged 35; Louis de Bourbon the general, died 1686.

- Confucius, Chinese philosopher, born 483 before Christ, died aged 71.
- Congreve, William, dramatic author, born 1672; died 1729.
- Conon, of Samos, Greek historian, flourished 300 before Christ.
- Constantin, tyrant of Gaul, died 411.
- Constantine the Great, born, some say at York 274; had the glory of establishing Christianity, as the religion of the Roman empire, his conversion took place in 312; died at Constantinople, 337. See Maxentius, Constantinople.
- Constantius II. emperor of Rome, died at York, 360.
- Copernicus, of Thorn, Prussia, the philosopher, died 1543, aged 60.
- Coram, Thomas, the projector of the Foundling Hospital; died 1751.
- Corelli, the musician, an Italian, born 1670; died 1733.
- Corinna, the Theban poetess, flourished 495 before Christ.
- Coriolanus, the Roman general, banished from Rome, 491 before Christ.
- Corlobasus, the heresiarch, flourished 150. He was a disciple of Valentine, and added to the doctrine of his master.
- Cornaro, Lewis, the writer, died at Padua, 1565, aged above 100.
- Corneille, Peter, the French poet, died 1684. Thomas his brother, the historian, died 1709.
- Cornelius, Nepos, Latin historian, died about 25 before Christ.
- Cornish, Alderman, executed, on a charge of conspiring with Russel, against Charles II. Oct. 23, 1685.
- Cornwall, Richard, earl of, elected king of the Romans, 1255; died 1272.
- Corregio, ceiling painter, born 1472, died 1513.
- Cortes, Fer. died 1547, aged 62. See Montezuma.
- Cortona, Pet. da, Italian painter, born 1596; died 1699.
- Coryate, Thomas, the traveller, born 1577; died 1617.

- Cotton, Sir Robert, the antiquarian, died 1631, aged 60.
- Cowley, Abraham, the poet, born 1618; died 1667.
- Cowper, William, the anatomist, died about 1698.
- Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, burnt for heresy, March 21, 1557.
- Cratinus, the comic poet, died 431 before Christ.
- Cratippus, of Mytelene, peripatetic philosopher, flourished 53 before Christ.
- Creech, Rev. Thomas, the poet, born 1659; killed himself 1701.
- Cremonen, Nic. Amatus, violin-maker, flourished 1624.
- Crichton, James, born at Clunie, 1551; killed at Mantua, 1583.
- Cræsus, king of Lydia, 562 before Christ. See Lydia, Vol. I.
- Croxal, Rev. Dr. Samuel, died in years, 1751.
- Cresias, the Greek historian, died after 384 before Christ.
- Cudworth, Rev. Ralph, learned writer, born 1617; died 1688.
- Cujas, James, French civilian, born 1520; died 1590.
- Cumberland, Prince William, duke of, died September 30, 1765, aged 45.
- Curtius, M. rode into a chasm at Rome, made by an earthquake, 362 before Christ.
- Curtius, Quintus, the Latin historian, lived in 64.
- Cyprian, St. bishop of Carthage, a father of the church, martyred 258.
- Cyril, patriarch of Jerusalem, died 386.
- Cyril, patriarch of Alexandria, died 444.
- Cyrus, the great, son of Cambyfes, king of Persia, was named and foretold by Daniel, 200 years before his birth, as being the conqueror of all nations. He took Sardis and Babylon, recovered all the countries in Africa and Lesser Asia, that had been subject to the Assyrian empire, and founded the Persian empire, 536 before Christ.

D.

D'ABLANCOURT, French writer, born 1606; died 1664.

Dacier, Madame, French writer, born 1651; died 1720.

Dædalus. See Statuary, Vol. I.

Danchet, the French poet, born 1671; died 1748.

Danckerts, a Dutch painter, born 1561; died 1634.

D'Ancre, Marshal, killed by the mob in France, 1617.

Daniel, Father, the French historian, born 1649; died 1728.

Dante, Italian poet, born 1265; died 1321.

Darius, son of Hystarpes, became king of Persia, 519. **Darius III.** the last king of the Persian empire, slain, 330 before Christ: he reigned four years. See Alexander.

D'Arpino, Giof. Italian painter, born 1570; died 1640.

D'Aubigné, French writer, born 1550; died 1630.

Daurat, the French poet, born about 1507; died 1588.

Davenant, Sir William, the poet, died Dec. 1668, aged 62; **Charles**, his son, a commercial writer, born 1656; died 1714.

David, St. alive in 577.

Davies, Sir John, lawyer and poet, died 1626, aged 56.

Day, John, the printer, who first introduced into England the Greek and Saxon characters, died 1584.

De Champagne, Philip, the painter, born at Brussels, 1602; died 1674.

Death, captain of the Terrible privateer, killed in an engagement with a French vessel, Dec. 23. 1757.

Decker, Thomas, cotemporary with Ben Johnson.

Defoe, Daniel, the writer, died 1731.

De-la-Fosse, French painter, born 1640; died 1719.

Delius, the architect, flourished 987 before Christ.

Demetrius Phalareus, governor of Athens, 317; died in prison 294 before Christ.

Democritus,

- Democritus, the Thracian philosopher, died 361 before Christ; aged 109.
- Demoivre, the French mathematician, died in England, 1754.
- Demosthenes, the Athenian orator, recalled from banishment, 322; poisoned himself 313 before Christ, aged 60.
- Denham, Sir John, the poet, born 1615; died 1669.
- Dennis, John, the critic, born 1656; died 1733.
- Derham, Rev. Dr. William, the philosopher, born 1657; died April, 1735.
- Desaguliers, the philosophical writer, died 1749.
- Descartes, the mathematician, born at Touraine 1596, died 1650.
- D'Ewes, Sir Symonds, the antiquary, born 1602; died 1650.
- Diagoras, the Melian, condemned at Athens for atheism, 414 before Christ.
- Didius Julianus, Roman emperor, purchased the empire by auction of the Prætorian guards, April 13, 193; beheaded by order of the senate, June 21, following.
- Dido, Queen, flourished 883 before Christ. Virgil errs about this.
- Digby, Sir Kenelm, philosophical writer, born 1603; died 1665.
- Diocletian, born of servile parents, 245; was the first Roman emperor that assumed kingly state, 303. Till this time, the emperor was little more than the first of the senate. He was the first prince that resigned his empire, May 1, 305; died 313.
- Diodorus, Siculus, the historian, lived 45 before Christ.
- Diogenes, the cynic, died 324 before Christ.
- Diogenes, Laertius, Greek historian, flourished 200.
- Diogenes, the stoic philosopher, flourished 155 before Christ.
- Dion Cassius, the Roman historian, flourished 229.
- Dionysius Halicarnasius, the historian, lived 30 before Christ,

Dionysius, the Elder, tyrant of Syracuse, died 386 before Christ.

Dionysius, the Little, who introduced the use of the present Christian æra, about 516; died 540.

Dodderidge, Dr. dissenting minister, died Oct. 26, 1752, aged 50.

Dodwell, Henry, learned writer, born 1641; died 1711.

Dolci, Carlo, Italian painter, born 1616; died 1636.

Dominichino, Italian history painter, born 1574; died 1641.

Domitian, Roman emperor, assassinated, 96, aged 45.

Donne, Rev. Dr. John, the poet, died 1631, aged 58.

Doria, Andrew, a Genoese, admiral to Charles V. of Spain, the greatest admiral of the age he lived in, the restorer of the independency of Genoa, when under the French yoke, died 1560, aged 84.

Dorset, Thomas Sackville, earl of, statesman and poet, born 1536; died 1608.

Dorset, Charles Sackville, earl of, the poet, born 1637; died 1706.

Draco, established his laws at Athens, 624 before Christ.

Draiton, Michael, the poet, born 1563; died in 1631.

Drake, Francis, the antiquarian, died 1770, aged 75.

Drelincourt, Charles, the French writer, born at Sedan, 1595; died 1669.

Drummond, William, the Scotch poet, born 1585; died 1649.

Drusus, John, learned divine, born at Oudenard, 1550; died 1616.

Dryden, John, the poet, born 1631; died May 1, 1700.

Duck, Reverend Stephen, the poet, drowned himself, 1756.

Dugdale, Sir William, the historian, born 1605; Feb. 1685.

Duncan, king of Scots, murdered by Macbeth and Banquo, 1040. See Banquo, Macbeth.

Duns

- Duns Scotus, a voluminous writer, died studying, 1308, aged 33.
 Dunstan, St. archbishop of Canterbury, 960; died 988, aged 63.
 Durer, Albert, the German painter, born 1471; died 1528.
 D'Ursey, Thomas, the songster, died in years, Feb. 1724.
 Dyer, Rev. John, the poet, born 1700; died 1758.

E.

- E**ACHARD, Rev. Laurence, the historian; died 1730, aged 59.
 Eckhout, Vand. Dutch painter, born 1621; died 1674.
 Egialeus, king of Sycion, 2089 before Christ.
 Eginhart, the German historian, died 842.
 Ehud, second judge of Israel, killed Eglon, king of Moab, 1325 before Christ.
 Elagabalus, Roman emperor, murdered by his soldiers, 222.
 Eleazar. See Rem. Occur. *anno* 70.
 Elfrida. See Edgar, Vol. I.
 Eli, the eleventh judge of Israel, on hearing the ark was taken, fell down and broke his neck at Shiloh, 1116 before Christ, aged 98.
 Elias. See Elijah.
 Elijah prophesied, 911, in the 13th year of Ahab's reign; supported by the widow of Sarepta, whose son he raised from the dead, 910; brought rain from heaven, 908; taken up into heaven in a fiery chariot 896 before Christ.
 Elisha died 838 before Christ, having prophesied 60 years.
 Elzevirs, Dutch printers; Lewis began to be famous, 1595; Daniel died 1681.
 Emilius Paulus, the Roman general, died 160 before Christ.
 Empedocles, poet and historian, died in prison, 440 before Christ, aged 77.

- Eneas, Trojan general, died about 1177 before Christ.
- Ennius Quintus, the Latin poet, born 239 before Christ; died, aged 70.
- Epaminondas, the Theban general, slain in battle, 363 before Christ.
- Ephraim Syrus, a christian writer, flourished 370.
- Epicharmus, the poet, flourished 472 before Christ.
- Epictetus, the Stoic philosopher, died about 161.
- Epicurus, the philosopher, born 342; died 271 before Christ.
- Epimenides, the Cretan philosopher, flourished 596 before Christ.
- Epiphanius, father of the church, born in Palestine, about 332; died about 403.
- Erasistratus, the Greek physician, flourished 294 before Christ.
- Erasmus, English divine and Latin writer, born at Rotterdam, 1467; died 1536.
- Eraclotenes, the philologer, measured the earth, 250; died 194 before Christ.
- Erostatus. See Diana, Vol. I.
- Esau, son of Isaac and Reb. born 1836 before Christ; Rebecca having been barren 20 years. See Jacob.
- Eschines, the Greek philosopher, died about 330 before Christ.
- Eschylus, the Athenian poet, died 456 before Christ, aged 69.
- Esculapius, the Greek physician, died about 927 before Christ.
- Esdra, the sacred historian, flourished 452 before Christ.
- Esop, the Phrygian fabulist, put to death, 556 before Christ.
- Esther, Queen, of Persia, who married Ahasuerus, flourished 465 before Christ.
- Estrées, Cardinal de, died 1714.
- Etheridge, Sir George, dramatic author, born about 1638; died about 1688.
- Etmuller, Michael, of Leipsick, medical author, born 1646; died 1683; his son, Michael-Ernest, a medical writer, died 1732, aged 86.

Eubulus,

- Eubulus, the Athenian Comic poet, flourished 375 before Christ.
- Euclid, the mathematician, died about 300 before Christ, aged 74.
- Eudofia, wife of the emperor Theodosius the younger, of Constantinople, heroic poetess, b. 400, died 460.
- Eudoxus, of Cnidos, the geometrician, died 350 before Christ.
- Eugene, Prince, of Savoy, died Apr. 10, 1736, aged 72.
- Eumenes I. king of Pergamus, began to reign 263 before Christ; he reigned 21 years.
- Eumolpus, the Greek poet, flour. 1398 before Xt.
- Euripides, the Greek poet, killed by dogs, 407 before Christ, aged 77.
- Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia, the Arian, died 342.
- Eusebius Pamphili, sacred historian, bishop of Cæſarea, died 331, aged 46.
- Eustachius, archbishop of Theſſaly, the Greek critic, flourished about 1170.
- Eustachius, Bartholomew, anatomist at Rome, flourished 1550. His anatomical plates were discovered 1719, and published 1714.
- Euthykrates, Greek sculptor, flour. 326 before Xt.
- Eutropius, Latin historian, flourished 356.
- Eutychius, patriarch of Alexandria and chronologist, born 876; died after 900.
- Evagoras, king of Cyprus, murdered by Nicocles, 373 before Christ.
- Evagrius, ecclef. historian, in Greek, born 536; died after 595.
- Evagrius, patriarch of Antioch, flourished, 380.
- Evander, an Arcadian chief, brought a colony of his people into Italy, and is supposed to have founded Padua, 1269 before Christ.
- Evelyn, John, learned writer, born 1620; died 1706.
- Evremond, St. the writer, died Sept. 9, 1703, aged 90.
- Ezekiel, his 40 years began 627 (See chapter iv. 6.) taken captive with Jehoiakim, 599; the 390 years completed 589 (See chap. iv. 5.); began to prophesy 504 before Christ.
- Ezra, the prophet, flourished 447 before Christ.

F.

FABIUS Rusticus, the Roman historian, flourished 50.

Fabricius, *alias* Aquapendente, which see.

Fairclough, Daniel, born 1582; died 1645.

Fairfax, Edward, the poet, died after 1631.

Falkland, Lucius, lord, born 1610; killed at the battle of Newbury, September 1643.

Fallopian, an Italian physician, who discovered the Fallopian tubes, born 1523; died 1562.

Fanshaw, Sir Richard, the poet, born 1607; died at Madrid, 1666.

Faria, Emanuel, Portuguese historian, died 1649.

Farquahar, George, dram. writer, born 1678; died 1707.

Faulkner, George, alderman of Dublin, died Aug. 28, 1775.

Fayette, Madame de la, French novelist, died 1693.

Fenelon. See Cambray.

Fenoillet, bishop of Montpelier, in the 17th century.

Fenton, Elijah, the poet, died July 13, 1730.

Ferguson, James, the astronomer, died 1776.

Ferix, 1st, 2d, &c. are holidays in Easter week, kept by the church of Rome.

Ferrars, George, historian and poet, born 1512; died 1579.

Feri, Domen. Italian painter, born 1590; died 1624.

Fielding, Henry, dram. writer, died 1754, aged 47; Sir John, his brother, died Sept. 4, 1780.

Fingal, *alias* Finn, the Caledonian chief, died 283. See Militia.

Fitzherbert, Sir Anthony, lord chief justice, died 1538.

Flamel, Nicholas, died 1409.

Flaminio, the Latin poet, died 1550.

Flaminius,

- Flaminius, the Roman general, flourished 186 before Christ.
- Flamstead, John, the astronomer, born 1646; died 1719.
- Flechier, bishop of Nimes, historian, born 1632; died 1710.
- Fletcher, John, dramatic writer, born 1576; died 1625.
- Fleury, Claude, French historian, born 1640; died 1723.
- Fleury, Claude, French historian, born 1640; died 1723.
- Fleury, Cardinal, French statesman, born 1655; prime minister, 1726; died 1743.
- Florence, of Worcester, the historian, died about 1119.
- Florus, Lucius, Roman historian, flourished about 120.
- Florus, Franc. painter, the Raphael of Flanders, born 1520; died 1570.
- Foe, an Indian philosopher, flourished, about 1000 before Christ.
- Folkes, Martin, the mathematician, born 1690; died 1754.
- Fontaine, John de la, French poet, born 1621; died 1695.
- Fontenelle, French writer, died 1756, aged 100.
- Foote, Samuel, dram. writer and player, died Oct. 21, 1777, aged 55.
- Ford, John, dramatic writer, died about 1561.
- Fordun, John, Scotch historian, died 1308.
- Forest, John, French landscape painter, born 1636; died 1712.
- Fortescue, Sir John, made lord chancellor, about 1461.
- Foster, Dr. James, anabaptist preacher, born 1696; died 1753.
- Fouquier, James, Flemish painter, flourished about 1600.
- Fox, John, martyrologist, born 1517; died April, 1587.

Fox, George, founder of the Quakers, born 1624; appeared in 1655.

Francis, St. who founded the Franciscan Friars, died 1227.

Francischini, Italian painter, born 1648; died 1729.

Fredegaire, the French historian, died 650.

Frederic, Prince, George III's youngest brother, died Dec. 29, 1665, aged 16.

Fresne, Charles de, French historian, born 1610; died 1665.

Frobisher, Sir Martin, the navigator, killed at a siege, 1594.

Froissard, John, French poet, born 1337; died about 1402.

Fuller, Thomas, the historian, born 1608; died 1661.

G.

GABBIANI, Anthony, Italian history-painter, born 1652; died 1726.

Gaddi, Italian painter, died 1312, aged 73; his son Jaddeo died 1350, aged 50.

Galba, a Roman general, proclaimed emperor after Nero's death, but assassinated 69, aged 73.

Gale, Roger, the antiquary, died 1744.

Galen, the Greek physician, born at Pergamus, about 131; died 201.

Galeon, William, died in years, 1507.

Galileo, the astronomer, born in Italy 1564; died 1642.

Gallus, joint emperor of Rome, put to death by order of his colleague Constantius, Dec. 354.

Gama, Vasco de, Portuguese navigator, died 1525.

Gamaliel, chief of the synagogue, died in 53.

Gardiner, bishop of Winton, died 1555: *Blair* says 1557.

Garrick, David, the player, died January 20, 1779, aged 62.

Garth, Sir Samuel, the poet, died January, 1719.

Gascogne, George, English poet, died 1577.

Gassendi,

Gassendi, Peter, French mathematician, born 1592 ; died 1656.

Gaston, John, the last of the Medicean family, died 1737.

Gay, John, the poet, born 1688 ; died 1732.

Gaza, Theodore, Greek writer, born 1398 ; died 1475.

Geber, the Arabian physician, flourished about 900.

Gefner, of Zurich ; died March 2, 1788, aged 62.

Geminiani, the musician, died 1762, aged 96.

Genghiskam, conqueror of Asia, died 1226, aged 72.

Gentilis, Albericus, law-writer, born in Italy 1551 ; died 1611.

Geoffrey, of Monmouth, the historian, flourished 1152.

George, St. the tutelar St. of England, supposed to be George, archbishop of Alexandria, who established arianism on the fall of Athanasius (the fancied dragon, in the reign of Julian, 356 ; but who was afterwards massacred by the people, Dec. 24, 361, when Athanasius was restored ; suffered martyrdom under the emperor Dioclesian.

Germanicus, the Roman general, his ashes brought to Rome, and received with great marks of grief, 20. He died, aged 33. See Piso.

Gervase, of Canterbury, the historian, wrote in 1202.

Gesner, Conrad, the Pliny of Germany, born 1516 ; died 1565.

Geta, joint emperor of Rome, murdered, and above 20,000 persons of both sexes, called his friends, were put to death, by order of his brother Antoninus, Feb. 27, 212.

Ghent, Henry of, died 1293, aged 76. See Gaunt, Vol. I.

Giannone, Peter, the Neapolitan historian, died 1748.

Gibson, Edmund, bishop of London, born 1669 ; died 1748.

Gideon, fourth judge of Israel, routed the Midianites with only 300 men, 1245 before Christ.

Gildas, the historian, died 570.

Gildon,

- Gildon, Charles, poet, and critic, born about 1666 ; died 1724.
- Gilpin, Rev. Bernard, the reformer, died March 4, 1583, aged 65.
- Giordano, Luc. Italian painter, born 1632 ; died 1705.
- Giorgiane, Italian history-painter, born 1478 ; died 1511.
- Gioleppino, Italian battle-painter, born about 1560 ; died 1640.
- Giotto, Italian painter, born 1276 ; died 1336.
- Girard, l'Abbé, the French Grammarian, died 1748.
- Glanville, Rev. Joseph, the writer, born 1636 ; died 1680.
- Glauber, the German chymist, died 1500.
- Glendower, Owen, died after 1416.
- Gobelin, a famous French dyer, flourished 1632 ; in whose house, at Paris, the tapestry manufactory was erected, 1666.
- Godeau, Bishop, French historian, born 1605 ; died 1672.
- Godfrey, Sir Edmundbury, an active justice of the peace against the papists, murdered October 17, 1678.
- Godfrey, of Bologne. See Jerusalem, Vol I.
- Godolphin, Sidney, earl of, the statesman, died 1712.
- Goez, Damian, the Portuguese historian, died 1596.
- Goldsmith, Oliver, the poet, born 1731 ; died April 4. 1774.
- Gombauld, John de, French poet, died 1666, aged 90.
- Gomez, Alvarez, the Spanish historian, born 1515 ; died 1580.
- Gordian III. emperor of Rome, murdered 244.
- Gordon, Sir John, son to earl Huntley, beheaded for rebelling against Mary queen of Scots, Oct. 31, 1562 ; his brother George condemned for the same act, but pardoned on account of his youth.
- Gorgias flourished 436 before Christ.
- Gortz, Baron, the Swedish minister, beheaded 1719.
- Gower,

- Gower, Sir John, the first English poet, died in years 1402.
- Gracchus, Tiberius, the Roman Tribune, assassinated 133 before Christ.
- Gracchus, Caius, to avoid the revenge of the senate of Rome, desired his slave to kill him, which he did, and himself afterwards, 122 before Christ.
- Grævius, J. Geo. the critic, born in Germany 1632; died 1703.
- Graham, George, the watchmaker, born 1675; died 1751.
- Grainger, Rev. Mr. the biographer, died 1776.
- Gratian finished the canon law, after 24 years labour, 1151-
- Gratius, the Latin poet, cotemporary with Ovid.
- Gray, Thomas, the poet, born December 26, 1716; died July 31, 1771.
- Greatrakes, that healed by stroking, born in Ireland, 1629; died after 1666. See Impostors.
- Greaves, John, the philosopher, born 1602; died 1652.
- Gregoric, Dr. John, professor of physic, Edinburgh, born 1725; died Feb. 10, 1773. He was the fifteenth descendant of the family that had held a professorship.
- Gregory Nazienzen, the theologian, father of the Greek church, born 324; archbishop of Constantinople 380; died 389.
- Gregory XIII. Pope; died 1585, aged 83. He altered the calendar. See Style.
- Gregory, Thaumaturgus, bishop of Neocæsarea, died 270, after 30 years episcopacy.
- Gregory, Bishop of Tours, the historian, born 543; died 595.
- Gregory, James, the mathematician, died 1675.
- Greville, Fulk, lord Brook, statesman and author, born 1554; killed by his servant Sept. 30, 1628.
- Grierson, Constantia, poetess of Ireland, died 1733, aged 27.
- Griffier, John, Dutch landscape-painter, born 1658; died 1718.

Grimaldi,

- Grimaldi, John, Italian landscape-painter, born 1606; died 1680.
- Grimston, Sir Harbottle, master of the rolls and law-writer, born 1584; died 1683.
- Gronovius, James, the antiquarian, born at Daven-ter, 1645; died 1716.
- Grotius, Hugo, Dutch philosopher, born 1583; died 1645.
- Gruter, John, the philologer, born at Antwerp, 1560; died 1627.
- Guercino, Italian history-painter, born 1590; died 1666.
- Guerike, Otho of Magdeburg, the philosopher, born 1602; died 1686.
- Guesclin, the famous high constable of France, died about 1379.
- Guicciardini, Francis, Italian historian, died 1540, aged 58.
- Guido, Reni, Italian history-painter, born 1574; died 1642; Lewis his nephew, the historian, died 1583.
- Guise, Francis, duke of, assassinated by Poltrot, 1563, for taking arms against the protestants; Henry, duke of, son to the former, with his brother the cardinal, assassinated for their turbulency, by order of Henry III of France, 1588, aged 37.
- Gunter, Reverend Edmund, the mathematician, died 1626, aged 46.
- Gustavus, Vasa, king of Sweden, died 1560, aged 70. See Sweden. Denmark.
- Gustavus II. Adolphus, king of Sweden, lost part of his helmet by a musquet ball, at the battle of Nuremberg, 1632; slain at the battle of Lutzen, Nov. 6, 1633, aged 37.
- Guthrie, William, English historian, died 1770.
- Gutenberg, John, of Strasburg, the first printer, died after 1466.
- Guy, earl of Warwick, who fought and conquered Colbrand the Danish giant and champion, died 929, aged 70, at Guy's Cliff, by Warwick.
- Guy, Thomas, a bookseller, died December 27, 1724,

1724, aged 79; and left 200,000 l. for building an hospital.

Guyon, Mary, of France, the prophetess, born 1648; died 1717.

H.

HABAKKUK, the prophet, flourished 731 before Christ.

Habington, William, poet and historian, born 1605; died 1654.

Haggai, the prophet, flourished 520 before Christ.

Hale, lord chief justice, died Dec. 25, 1676, aged 66.

Hales, Rev. Dr. Stephen, died January 4, 1761. See Ventilators.

Hall, bishop of Norwich, called the English Seneca, born 1574; died 1656.

Haller, Dr. the physician, died at Berne, 1778, aged 75.

Halley, Edmund, the astronomer, born 1656; died 1742.

Hallifax, Charles, earl of, born 1661; died 1715.

Hallifax, George, marquis of, statesman and author, born 1630; died 1695.

Haman hanged, by order of Ahasuerus, 509 before Christ.

Hamel, John Baptist du, French mathematician, born 1624; died 1698.

Hamilcar, the Carthaginian general, (father of Hannibal), who conquered Spain, slain in battle at Syracuse, 227 before Christ. See Barcelona.

Hammond, Rev. Dr. Henry, the theologian, born 1605; died 1660.

Hampden, John, the English patriot, born 1594; killed in battle, June 24, 1643.

Handel, George Fred. the musician, died April 14, 1759, aged 75.

Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, poisoned himself rather than fall into the hands of the Romans, 183 before Christ, aged about 70.

Hanno,

Hanno, Carthaginian general, flourished about 259 before Christ.

Hanway, Jonas, the philanthropist, died Sept. 5, 1786, aged 74.

Harding, John, the chronologer, died 1461, in years.

Hardwicke, Earl of, lord chancellor, died 1763, aged 73.

Hare, bishop of Chichester, polemical writer, died 1740.

Harpalus, the Greek astronomer, flourished 480 before Christ.

Harrington, Sir John, the poet, died about 1620.

Harrington, James, political writer, born 1611; died 1677.

Harris, James, Esq. learned writer, died Dec. 23, 1780.

Hartman, John of Marpurg, the historian, born 1680; died 1744. See Bombarding-staff.

Harvey, Dr. William, the physician, born 1578; died 1657. See Blood.

Hastings, earl of Pembroke, died 1375.

Hawes, Stephen, the poet, flourished 1506.

Hawke, Admiral lord, died 1781.

Hawkesworth, Dr. John, philosophical writer, born 1719; died 1774.

Hay, William, the poet, died 1755.

Hayward, Sir John, the historian, died June 1627.

Head, Richard, cast away at sea, 1678.

Hearne, Rev. Thomas, the antiquary, born 1678; died 1735.

Hector, the Trojan general, slain by Achilles, 1184 before Christ.

Heemskirk, Dutch painter, stiled the Raphael of Holland, born 1498; died 1574.

Heinsius, Daniel, the Flemish critic, died 1655, aged 74.

Helen carried off by Paris, which occasioned the Trojan war, 1198 before Christ.

Heliodorus, the father of romances, flourished about 398.

Helmont, John Bapt. Van, the Flemish philosopher, born 1577; died 1644.

Heloisa died, 1163, aged about 63.

Helvetius,

Helvetius, the physician, died at Paris Jan. 7, 1727, aged 64.

Henly, John, an English clergyman, amused the public for many years with a medley of deism, politics, and satire from a pulpit, under the pretence of religious worship, and was called Orator Henly. He died 1756, aged 64.

Henry of Huntingdon, the historian, died 1168.

Hephestion, the Macedonian general, died 325 before Christ.

Heraclides of Pontus, a Greek philosopher, flourished 336 before Christ.

Heraclitus Greek philosopher, died about 500 before Christ, aged 59.

Heraclius, emperor and heresiarch, flourished 630.

Herbelot, Bath. de, French writer, born 1636; died 1696.

Herbert, Edward, lord, the historian, born 1511; died 1648; Rev. George, his brother, the poet, born 1593; died about 1635.

Hercules, a Theban hero, whose birth and exploits are the subjects of fabulous history, flourished 1326 before Christ.

Hermanric, king of the Ostrogoths, flourished 375.

Hermogenes, a disciple of Praxeas, appeared 207.

He taught also, that matter is eternal. See Praxeas.

Herodian, Roman historian, flourished 254.

Herodotus, the historian, born 484; died after 413 before Christ.

Hervey, Rev. James, author of Meditations, &c. born 1714; died 1758.

Hesiod, the Greek poet, lived 944 before Christ.

Hesichius, the Greek Grammarian, flourished 499.

Hetherington, Rev. William, who left a considerable sum of money to the blind, died Dec. 1778.

Hevelius of Dantzick, the mathematician, born 1611; died 1688.

Heylin, Rev. Peter, the historian, born 1599; died 1662.

Heywood, John, reputed to be the first English dramatic writer, died 1565.

Heywood, Thomas, dram. writer, died about 1615.
Hicks,

- Hicks, William, Esq. who left 300*l.* per annum to the Marine Society, died 1763.
- Hierax, the Egyptian philosopher, who believed Melchisedech to be the Holy Ghost, and denied the resurrection, appeared 286. His profelytes were called Hieracians.
- Hierocles, governor of Alexandria, and persecutor of the Christians, flourished about 300.
- Hill, Aaron, miscellaneous author, born 1685; died Feb. 8, 1750.
- Hill, Sir John, the botanist, died 1775, aged about 60.
- Hillary, St. bishop of Poitiers, theologian, died 367, aged 80.
- Hipparchus, the astronomer, flourished between 160 and 125 before Christ. He first described the fixed stars.
- Hippias, the Greek architect, flourished 436 before Christ.
- Hippocrates, the Greek physician, died 361 before Christ, aged 98.
- Hipponax, the Iambic poet, flourished 542 before Christ.
- Hiram of Tyre who assisted in building Solomon's temple, died 990 before Christ.
- Hoadley, bishop of Winton, controversial writer, died 1761, aged 84; Dr. Benjamin, his son, physician, and dram. author, born 1706; died 1757.
- Hobbes, Thomas, philosophical writer, died 1679, aged 90.
- Hoffman, Maurice, the German anatomist, born 1653; died 1727.
- Hoffman, Frederick, of Magdeburg, physician and writer, born 1660; died 1742.
- Hogarth, William, painter of humour, died 1764, aged 64.
- Holbein, Hans, German portrait-painter, born 1498; died of the plague at London, 1554.
- Holinshed, Ralph, historian, died 1580.
- Hollar, the painter, died 1667, aged 60.

Hollar,

- Hollar, Wenceslaus, German engraver, born 1607; died 1677.
- Holofernes, killed by Judith, 668 before Christ.
- Holt, lord chief justice, died March 6, 1710, aged 67.
- Home, Henry, Lord Kaimes, philosopher and critic, born about 1693; died 1782.
- Homer, the Greek poet, flourished about 908 before Christ.
- Hook, Robert, the mathematician, born 1635; died 1702.
- Hooker, Rev. Richard, the author, born 1553; died 1600.
- Hooper, bishop of Gloucester, burnt in his diocese, for heresy, in queen Mary's reign, 1555.
- Horace, the Latin poet, born, at Venusium, 65 before Christ; died 8 before Christ.
- Horrox, Jeremiah, the astronomer, born about 1619; died 1641.
- Hosea prophesied 785 before Christ.
- Hotman, Francis, the French civilian, born 1524; died 1590.
- Hoveden, Roger de, the historian, died about 1210.
- Howard, Mr. Justice, stabbed in Westminster-hall, November 21, 1640.
- Howard, Sir Robert, historian and poet, died soon after 1692.
- Howard, the Philanthropist; died Feb. 1790.
- Howe, Lord viscount, slain in N. America, 1758, aged 34.
- Howel Dha, Prince of Wales, died 948.
- Hudson, John, a learned critic, born 1662; died 1719.
- Hudson, Jeffery, the Liliputian hero, only 18 inches high, 17 years of age, born 1619; died in the Gatehouse, Westminster, 1682. He was a captain of the army, and of the navy.
- Hughes, John, the poet, born 1677; died 1719.
- Hume, David, philosophical writer, born April 26, 1711; died August 25, 1776.
- Humphrey, Lawrence, Latin author, died 1590.
- Hunter, Dr. Wm. the anatomist, died in years, March 30, 1783.

Hufs,

- Hufs, John, the Bohemian reformer, burnt for his faith, July 15, 1415.
 Hutcheson, Rev. Francis, philosophical writer, born 1694; died 1748.
 Hutchinson, John, philosophical writer, born 1674; died 1737.
 Huygens, the Dutch astronomer, born 1629; died 1693.
 Hyde, Rev. Thomas, learned writer, born 1636; died 1703.
 Hypatia, the female geometrician, massacred by the populace of Alexandria, 415.

I.

- I**CTINUS, the Greek architect, flourished about 430 before Christ.
 Ignatius made a bishop by St. Peter and St. Paul; torn to pieces in the amphitheatre by lions, by order of the emperor Trajan, 107.
 Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuits, born 1491; died 1556, canonized by Paul V. 1609.
 Inachus, first king of Argos, 1859 before Christ.
 Ingulphus, abbot of Croyland, monastic historian, died 1109, aged 79.
 Innocent XI. Pope, died August 2, 1689.
 Irenæus, a Greek bishop of Lyons, France, a theological writer, put to death under the emperor Severus, in the fifth persecution of the Christians, 202, aged 82.
 Isaac, Abraham's son, born 1896; married Rebecca the daughter of Bethuel, the Syrian, 1856; died 1717 before Christ.
 Ishmael, born 2010 before Christ.
 Isidorus Hispalensis, bishop of Seville, the historian, died 636.
 Isocrates, the Athenian orator, died 338 before Christ, aged 89.
 Isidorus Characenus, the Greek historian, died after 35.

JACOB

J.

JACOB, the patriarch, went to Haran, to his uncle Laban, 1759; returned into Canaan, 1739; went with his family into Egypt, 1706; died 1689 before Christ, aged 147.

Jacob, Giles, the lexicographer, died 1744.

James, St. the less, bishop of Jerusalem, wrote his epistle, 59; martyred 62; feast of, instituted 1090.

James, St. put to death 41.

James, Dr. Robert, inventor of the fever-powder, died 1776.

Jami, the Persian poet, flourished 1450.

Janfenius, Corn. bishop of Ypres, author of Janse-
nism, born 1585; died 1638.

Janus, an ancient king of Latium, esteemed the fa-
ther of the other deities. See Latium, Saturn,
Agriculture.

Jason, the Greek hero, who undertook the Argonautic
expedition, flourished 1295 before Christ. See
Argonautic, Vol. I.

Jason of Cyrene, author of the books of Maccabees,
flourished about 160 before Christ.

Jefferies, George, lord, made lord chancellor, October
1685; committed to the Tower by the Lord-mayor,
Dec. 12, 1688, where he destroyed himself, April
18, 1689.

Jefferys, George, dram. poet, died 1755, aged 77.

Jehoiakim, king of Judah, began his reign three
months after the death of Josiah; carried captive
to Babylon, 597 before Christ.

Jekyl, Sir Joseph, master of the rolls, a law-author,
died 1738.

Jenkins, Henry, of Yorkshire, died December 1670,
aged 169.

Jephtha, seventh judge of Israel, took his rash vow,
1187; died 1182 before Christ.

Jeremiah began to prophesy, 629; wrote his La-
mentations 610; imprisoned 609; foretold the
Jewish captivity 607, and died about 577 before
Christ.

Jerom, St. a father of the church, born 329, died 420.
Jerome,

Jerome, of Prague, a disciple of Huss, burnt for heresy, May 30, 1416.

Jesus, the son of Sirach, lived 247 before Christ.

Joan d'Arc, the maid of Orleans, who undertook the command of a general, in favour of the king of France, burnt by the English at Rouen, for pretending to magical power, June 14, 1431.

Joan of Navarre, Henry IVth's widow, died 1437.

Job, was a native of Arabia Felix, died 1553 before Christ, aged 189.

Joel prophesied 800 before Christ.

John, St. the apostle, wrote his Epistles, 92.

John, St. the Evangelist, put into a cauldron of boiling oil, but taken out unhurt, 93; wrote his Revelations 96; his Gospel 97; died December 27, 99, aged 91.

John the Baptist preached repentance in the wilderness, 18; imprisoned 30; beheaded 32, aged 37; feast of St. John instituted by Pope Felix III. 487.

John of Salisbury, the antiquary, died 1181.

John of Wallingford, the historian, flourished 1231.

Johnny Armstrong, the Scotch thief of Hol-house, executed 1528.

Johnson, Ben. dram. writer and poet laureat, died 1637, aged 62.

Johnson, Dr. Samuel, the lexicographer, died Dec. 13, 1784, aged 70.

Joly, Claude, the French historian, born 1607, died 1700.

Jonas preached to Nineveh, 806, in the reign of Sardanapalus, who burnt himself alive in his palace with his wives, rather than fall into the hands of his rebellious subjects, 761 before Christ. See Nineveh.

Jones, Inigo, English architect, born about 1572; died 1651.

Jortin, Rev. Dr. the theologian, died 1770.

Josephus, the Jewish historian, died 93, aged 56.

Joshua, the son of Nun, died 1426 before Christ, aged 110. See Israelites.

Josiah, king of Judah, slain at Megiddo in the spring, 608 before Christ.

Jouvenet,

- Jouvenet, the French painter, born 1644; died 1717.
 Judas Maccabæus, the Jewish general, flourished 165 before Christ.
 Jude, St. the apostle and brother of Christ, wrote his epistle in 71; suffered martyrdom about 80.
 Jugurtha, king of Numidia, having fallen into the hands of the Romans, died in prison, 104 before Christ.
 Julian, the apostate emperor, sent a vicar into Britain 358; died 363, aged 31.
 Jupiter-Hammon; under this name the son of Noah, was revered by the Egyptians as a divinity.
 Justin, the martyr, the platonic philosopher, suffered for christianity under Marcus Aurelius, 167.
 Justin, the Latin historian, flourished 250.
 Justinian I. the Roman emperor, reigned in 527; died 566, aged 84. See Laws.
 Juvenal, the Roman satirist, born 45; died 127.

K.

KAIMES. See Home.

- Keil, John of Edinburgh, the astronomer, born 1671; died 1721.
 Keith, James, earl marshal of Scotland, having taken arms in 1715, in favour of the pretender, went into the service of Russia, and having distinguished himself against the Turks, was made field marshal to the king of Prussia, but slain at the battle of Hochkerchen, 1758.
 Kempis, Thomas, a learned German monk, died 1471, aged 91.
 Ken, Thomas, bishop of Bath, theologian and poet, born 1647; died 1711.
 Kennet, White, bishop of Peterborough, the historian, born 1660; died 1728. Kennet, Rev. Basil, his brother, the theologian, died 1714.
 Kepler John, the German astronomer, born 1571; died 1630.
 Khondamir, the Persian historian, flourished about 1508.

- Kidder, bishop of Bath, polemical writer, born 1649; killed in his bed by the fall of a stack of chimnies, in the great storm, Nov. 26, 1703.
- Killegrew, Sir William, dram. writer, born 1605; died 1639; Thomas, his brother, a great writer, born 1611, died 1682.
- King, archbishop of Dublin, polemical writer, born 1650; died 1729.
- King, Sir Peter died 1729, aged 76.
- King, William, political writer, born 1685; died 1763.
- Kneller, Sir Godfrey, portrait painter, died 1723, aged, 76.
- Knolles, Sir Robert, died 1407.
- Knox, John, the Scotch reformer, born 1515; died 1572.
- Koempfer, a German physician, historian, and botanist, died 1716.
- Kouli Khan, a Tartar robber, whose valour and fortune was equal to that of Alexander the Great, born in Persia 1687; got a command in the Persian army 1714; ennobled and got the sole command of the army 1728; Prime Minister 1729, deposed the Persian emperor Shah Thomas, and crowned his infant son 1733; besieged Bagdat, and defeated the Turks, at Aronia the same year. Elected king on the death of the infant king, 1736. Seized the revenues of the church the same year; invaded Hindostan, with 140,000 men, 1738; conquered the Mogul, entered with him into Delhi March 1746. The two armies consisted of 350,000 men, and covered nearly twelve miles in length, and three in breadth; massacred 114,000 inhabitants of Delhi, and seized 57 millions of money sterling, and did mischief to the amount of 25,000,000*l.* more, ordered his son's eyes to be put out, for attempting his life. Assassinated May 1747, for having meditated to massacre all the Persians in his army. See Mogul empire. Battles Aronia, Kerkoud, Arpakavi, Tillaceri, Eoivan.

L.

LABADIE, John, the sectarist, who caused great disturbances in France and Holland, born 1610, died 1674.

Lactantius, a father of the christian church, styled the christian Cicero, died 325.

Laertius lived in 183.

Lally, Count de, French general, beheaded for misconduct in the East Indies, 1767.

Lanfranco, Giov. Italian history painter, born 1581; died 1647.

Lansdown, George, lord, the poet. born about 1667; died 1736.

Lardner, Nathaniel, dissenting minister and author, born 1684; died 1719.

Latimer, bishop of Worcester, burnt at Oxford for heresy, in queen Mary's time, 1555, aged 85.

Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, addressed as his "holiness," by the university of Oxford, 1636; beheaded Jan. 10, 1645, aged 71, for striving to bring in arbitrary power.

Lauderdale, Duke of, died August 24, 1682.

Lauro, Philip, Italian painter, born 1623; died 1694.

Lazzarelli, the Italian-poet, born 1604; died 1684.

Lee, Nathaniel, dram. poet, died 1690, aged 33.

Legat, burnt in Smithfield for Arianism, 1612.

Leibnitz, the philosopher, born at Leipzig, 1646; died 1716.

Leicester, Dudley, earl of, statesman and general, born 1532; died 1588.

Leicester, Sir Peter, the antiquary, born 1613; died 1678.

Leicester, Simon de Montfort, earl of, married Eleanor, sister of Henry III. 1238; gained the battle of Lewes 1264; defeated and slain at the battle of Evesham, 1265.

Leland, John, the antiquary, died 1552, aged about 45.

Leland, Dr. John, the Irish historian, died Jan. 16, 1766, aged 75.

- Lely, Sir Peter, history and portrait-painter, of Westphalia, born 1617; died 1680.
- Lenox, earl of, father to lord Darnley, restored to his honours, 1564; made regent of Scotland, July 12, 1570; murdered, 1571.
- Leofricus, the first bishop of Exeter, died 1073.
- Leonidas I. king of Sparta, slain, 480 before Christ.
- Leonists. See Vaudois.
- Lesley, the learned writer, died, April 13, 1722.
- Lestock. See Matthews.
- L'Estrange, Sir Robert, the writer, born 1617; died 1705. See Newspapers.
- Leucippus, the Greek philosopher, flourished about 428 before Christ.
- Leuwenhoek, Anth. Dutch physician, died 1723.
- Lightfoot, Rev. Dr. John, Latin writer, born 1601; died 1675.
- Ligonier, John, earl, field-marshal, died 1770, aged 91.
- Lilburne, John, whipt for a libel, Feb. 19, 1638; died, August 1657, aged 38.
- Lillo, George, dramatic writer, born 1693; died, Sept. 2, 1739.
- Lilly, Wm. the astrologer, born 1602; died 1681.
- Lilye, Wm. the grammarian, died 1523, aged 55.
- Linnaeus, Sir Charles, the Swedish botanist, died January 10, 1778, aged 70.
- Linus, the most ancient Greek musician, cotemporary with Amphion, flourished 1490 before Christ.
- Linus, the Greek poet, flourished 950 before Christ.
- Lisle, Lady, beheaded at Winchester, Sept. 2, 1685, for harbouring two rebels.
- Littleton, Reverend Adam, the lexicographer, born 1627; died 1694.
- Littleton, Sir Thomas, law writer, died 1481, aged 79.
- Livy, the Latin historian, died in 17, aged 76.
- Lloyd, Robert, the poet, died 1764, aged about 32.
- Llewellyn, Martin, died 1682, aged 65.
- Locke, John, the philosopher, died 1704, aged 72.
- Lombard, Peter, archbishop of Paris, the theologian, died 1164.

- Long, Rev. Dr. Robert, the astronomer, died 1770, aged about 80.
- Longinus the orator, born about 213; put to death, by order of the emperor Aurelian, for being of Zenobia's party, 273.
- Longland, bishop of Lincoln, died 1547.
- Louis IX. of France, St. canonized for warring against the Turks.
- Louis XIV, of France, died 1715, aged 77.
- Louvaine, Barony of, created 1784. (name Percy.)
- Lovat, Lord, beheaded on Tower-hill, 1747, for joining the rebels in 1745.
- Loyer, Peter le, born in Anjou, 1540; died 1634.
- Lacan, born at Cordova, Spain, Nov. 11, 37; condemned for a conspiracy against the emperor Nero, and bled to death in a hot bath, April 30, 64.
- Lucas, de Leyden, the painter, died 1533, aged 40.
- Lucas, Dr. Charles, of Dublin, the patriot, died, Nov. 5, 1771.
- Lucas, Rev. Dr. Richard, theological writer, born 1648; died blind, 1715.
- Lucian, the Greek satyrift, died 180, aged 90.
- Lucilius, the Latin poet, born 147; died 103 before Christ.
- Lucius, the first christian king of Britain. He reigned 77 years, and died between 156 and 189; founded the first christian church in London, St. Peter's Cornhill, which was made the see of an archbishop, till removed to Canterbury, 179. See Sanctuaries.
- Lucrenia, ravished by Sextus, killed herself, 505 before Christ. See Rome, City of.
- Lucretius, the Latin poet, born at Rome 95; put an end to his life in a raging fit, in 52 before Christ.
- Lud, king of Britain, 90 before Christ.
- Luke, St. wrote his Gospel, 55; died about 70, aged 80.
- Luther, Martin, the author of Lutheranism, appeared, 1518; died 1546. The Lutherans are Protestants, but believe in consubstantiation, *i. e.* that the sacramental bread consists of bread and the body of Christ in union.

Lycon, the Greek peripatetic philosopher, flourished 273 before Christ.

Lycophron, the Greek tragic poet, flourished 303 before Christ.

Lycurgus, born 926; established his body of laws in Lacedemon, 884; died in Crete, 827 before Christ.

Lydgate, John, the poet, flourished 1430.

Lyfander, the Lacedemonian admiral slain in battle, 336 before Christ.

Lyfimachus, the Macedonian general, slain in battle, 281 before Christ, aged 80.

Lyttleton, George, lord, the historian, born 1709; died 1773; his brother, bishop of Carlisle, the antiquary, died 1768.

M.

MABILLON, John, French theologian, born 1632; died 1707.

Macarius, flourished 373.

Macbeth, the usurper of the Scotch crown, slain in battle, at Duncinane, by Malcolm III. 1057. See Edward the Confessor, Duncan, Banquo.

Macedonius, patriarch of Constantinople, the heresiarch, who denied the divinity of the second and third persons in the Trinity, flourished 360.

Machiavel, Nicholas, a political writer, died 1527, aged 57.

Mackenzie, Sir George, a Scotch lawyer, born 1612; died 1691.

Maclawrin, Colin, the mathematician, born 1698; died 1746.

Macrobius, the Latin author, died about 415.

Magellan, Fern. Portuguese navigator, discovered his freights called Magellan, 1519; died, 1520.

Magliabechi, the librarian, died 1714; aged 81.

Mahomet, the false prophet, born at Mecca, May 5, 570; began to teach his errors, 612; fled from Mecca to Medina, when the æra of his sect commenced, 622; died June 18, 631.

Maimonides,

- Maimonides, Moses, Spanish Jew writer, died, 1209, aged 70.
- Maintenon, Madame de, the wife of Scarron; the French poet, mistress, and afterwards wife to Louis XIV. of France, died 1719, aged 84.
- Malachi, the last of the prophets, flourished 397 before Christ.
- Malbranche, Nich. the French metaphysician, born 1638; died 1715.
- Malherbe the French poet, born 1556; died 1628.
- Mallet, David, dramatic author, died 1765.
- Malsbury, William of, the historian, wrote in 1140.
- Malpighi, the anatomist, born in Italy, 1628; died 1694.
- Manasseh, chosen high-priest, 253 before Christ.
- Mandeville, Sir John, the traveller, died 1372.
- Mandeville, Bernard, of Holland, philosopher and poet, died 1733, aged between 60 and 70.
- Manetho, the Egyptian historian, flourished 261 before Christ.
- Manlius, M. thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, 384 before Christ.
- Manning, Cromwell's spy, put to death, abroad by order of Charles II. 1655.
- Maratti, Carlo, Italian painter, born 1625; died 1713.
- Marca, archbishop of Paris, born 1594; died 1662.
- Marcellinus, Ammianus, a Greek and Latin historian of Rome, from 99 to 388; died about 390.
- Marcellus the Roman emperor, slain 207 before Christ.
- Marcion, who taught two divinities, one good, the other bad, and worshipped a brazen serpent, began to spread his heresy 140.
- Marcus Aurel. Antoninus, emperor and philosopher, born 161; died 180.
- Margaritone, Italian-painter, flourished 1265; died aged 77.
- Mariana, the Spanish historian, died 1624, aged 86.
- Marius, Caius, the Roman general, died 86 before Christ, aged 70. See Teutones, vol. 1.
- Mark, St. first patriarch of Alexandria, wrote his Gospel in 44; suffered martyrdom in 68; feast of, instituted 1090.

- Marlborough, John, duke of, English general, died June 16, 1722, aged 72.
- Marloe, Christopher, dramatic writer, killed by his rival 1593.
- Marot, Clement, French poet, born 1495; died 1544.
- Marrow, an eminent lawyer, flourished in Henry VIIth's reign.
- Marsham, Sir John, the hist. born 1602; died 1685.
- Martial, the Latin epigrammatist, born at Bilboa, 34; died 109.
- Martin, St. bishop of Tours, father of the christian church, died about 402.
- Martyr, Peter, polemical author, born 1500; died Nov. 12, 1562.
- Marvel, Andrew, polit. writer, born 1620; died 1678.
- Maffillon, J. B. bishop of Clermont, French writer, died 1743, aged 79.
- Massinger, Philip, dram. poet, died 1640, aged 55.
- Matfys, Quintian, Dutch-painter, died 1529.
- Matthew, St. wrote his Gospel in 44; died in 65.
- Matthew, of Westminster, the chronologist, died about 1380.
- Matthew, of Paris, monk of St. Alban's, the historian, flourished 1066.
- Matthias was high-priest, 6 before Christ.
- MauPERTUIS, Peter de, French mathematician, born 1698; died 1759.
- Mauritius, *alias* O'Fihely, archb. of Tuam, died 1513.
- Maximian, Roman emperor, put to death, by order of Constantine 310.
- Maximillian I. emperor of Germany, served as a captain under Henry VIII. when he invaded France 1513; died 1519, aged 60.
- Maximin, Roman emperor, deposed, and, with his son, murdered 237.
- Maximus, of Tyre, the platonic philosopher, died about 180.
- Maximus and Balbinus, Roman emperors, murdered 238.
- May, Thomas, the poet, born 1597; died 1652.
- Mazarine, Cardinal, prime minister of France, died 1661, aged 59.

- Mead, Dr. Richard, medical writer, born 1673 ;
died 1754
- Mecænas, poet, and patron of learned men, died 8
before Christ.
- Mecklenburg, Albert Winceflaus, duke of, murdered
by Gourdon, 1634.
- Medicis. See Catherino.
- Megasthenes, the Greek hist. flour. 450 bef. Christ.
- Melancthon, Phil. the reformer, died 1560, aged 63.
- Melece, bishop of Lycopolis, who sacrificed to idols,
flourished 305. He formed a schism that continued
150 years.
- Melissus, of Samos, the Greek philosopher, flourished
440 before Christ.
- Melvil, Sir James, the historian, died about 1620.
- Memnon, or Amenophis, was the person called in
scripture Pharaoh. See Letters, Pharaoh.
- Menage, Giles, French grammarian, born at Angers,
1613 ; died 1692.
- Menander, the Athenian comic poet, born 342 ; died
293 before Christ.
- Menander, the heresiarch, appeared 68. He adopted
the errors of Simon the magician, and taught that
he (Menander) was the only saviour of the elect.
- Mercury, Trefmegistus, king, high-priest, and philo-
sopher of Egypt, supposed to have flourished about
1900 before Christ.
- Merkes, Thomas, bishop of Carlisle, had the courage
singly to oppose the deposing of Richard II. 1399.
- Merlin, the Welch poet and prophet, lived in 477.
- Mersenne, French writer, born 1588, died 1648.
- Meulen, Vand. the painter, born at Brussels, 1634 :
died 1680.
- Mezeray, the French historian, born 1610 ; died
1683.
- Micah, the prophet, flourished 754 before Christ.
- Middleton, Thomas, lived in the reign of Charles I.
- Middleton, Rev. Conyers, polemical writer, born
1683 ; died 1750.
- Mieris, Francis, Dutch painter, died 1683.
- Mile, Francis, Dutch painter, born 1643 ; died 1680.

- Miller, Philip, the botanist, died Dec. 18, 1771, aged 80.
- Milo, a Roman knight, banished for killing Clodius, 52 before Christ.
- Milton, John, the poet, born 1608: died blind 1674.
- Minos, the lawgiver, reigned at Crete, 1432 before Christ.
- Mithridates, king of Pontus, killed himself 62 before Christ.
- Moab, born 1897 before Christ, from whom sprung the Moabites.
- Mola, Pier. Franc. Italian painter, born 1609: died 1665.
- Moliere, the French dramatist, born 1620: died 1672.
- Molina, Louis, Spanish polemical author, died 1600.
- Moll, Herman, the geographer, died 1732.
- Molyneux, William, Irish mathematician, born 1656; died 1698.
- Monk, General George, born 1608; arbiter of England's fate, 1659; solicited by parliament to take the government of the kingdom. but refused it, March, 1660; made duke of Albermarle, July 12, 1660; he projected the restoration of Charles II. died 1670.
- Monmouth, Jeffrey of, the historian, wrote in 1152.
- Monro, Dr. James, the anatomist, died 1751. Alexander, M. D. learned writer, born Sept. 19, 1697; died July 10, 1767.
- Montagne, Michael de, French author, died 1592, aged 59.
- Montague, Lady Mary W. the polite writer, died Aug. 21, 1762.
- Montanus, the heresiarch, who attacked marriage, flourished 184. His followers were called Montanists, Phrygians, Cataphrygians, Eucratites, and Catarres. They were suppressed about 255. They maintained an enthusiastic succession of prophecy.
- Montesquieu, French philosopher, born 1689; died 1755.
- Montezuma, the last king of Mexico, conquered by Cortez; stoned to death by his own subjects, for his submission to the Spaniards, 1544.
- Montfaucon,

- Montfaucon, the French antiquarian, born 1655; died 1741.
- Montmorency, Duke of, beheaded in France, 1632.
- Montmorency, Matthew, general and high constable of France, died Nov. 24. 1230.
- Norant, Rev. Philip, the historian of Essex, died 1770.
- Morata, Olympia Fulvia, a Latin female writer, died 1555.
- Moore, Sir Thomas, lord chancellor, beheaded July 6, 1535, aged 51. for denying the king's supremacy. See Chancery
- Moreri, the French biographer, born 1643; died 1680.
- Morgagni, the Italian anatomist, died 1762.
- Moschus of Syracuse, Greek pastoral poet, flourished about 177 before Christ.
- Mosheim, the German historian, died 1755.
- Motteaux, Peter, dramatic writer, murdered 1718, aged 58.
- Mountford, William, the dramatist, born 1659; murdered 1692.
- Mowbray, Robert de, the historian, died about 1125.
- Muncer, Thomas, a Saxon divine, chief of the German anabaptists, and a leveller, who, at the head of 40,000 men; his followers, wrote to the sovereign princes, &c. of Germany, to resign their authority. The Landgrave of Hesse defeated him; 7000 of the enthusiasts fell in battle, and he was taken and beheaded, 1525.
- Munster, Sebastian, the German mathematician, born 1489; died 1552.
- Muratori, the Italian antiquary, born 1672; died 1752.
- Murillo, Bartol. Spanish painter, born 1613; died 1685.
- Museus, the Greek poet, flourished 1180 before Christ.
- Muschenbroeck, the Dutch mathematician, born 1692; died 1761.
- Musgrave, Dr. William, the antiquary, died 1721.
- Musgrave, Samuel, M.D. learned writer, died July 4, 1780.

N.

NABONASSER, king of the Chaldeans, died 714 before Christ. See Era, Vol. I. which commenced with his reign.

Nahum, the prophet, flourished 758 before Christ.

Napier. See Neper, Vol. I.

Nash, Richard, master of the ceremonies at Bath, died Feb. 1761, aged 86.

Navarre, Margaret, queen of, died 1549. See Spain.

Nebuchadnezzar, king of Assyria, 606; struck with madness 569, recovered 562, died 562 bef. Christ.

Nehemiah, the prophet, died 430 before Christ.

Nelson, Robert, polemical writer, born 1616; died 1715.

Nero, emperor of Rome, murdered his mother in 55; slew himself, 68, aged 32.

Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople, who denied the union of the two natures in Christ, appeared, 429.

Newburgh, William de, the historian, wrote, 1197.

Newcastle, Margaret, duchess of, died 1673.

Newton, Sir Isaac, the mathematician, born Dec. 1642; published his philosophy, 1686; died March 1727.

Nicephorus, Gregoras, Greek historian, died 1350.

Nicias, the Greek painter, flourished 300 before Christ.

Nicolle, Peter, French philosopher, born 1625; died 1695.

Nicomedes, the mathematician, flourished about 220.

Nimrod, the founder of Babylon; he was the grandson of Ham, one of the sons of Noah. It was in his time the tower of Babylon was built. See Babel, Babylon.

Ninian, St. who converted the Picts as far as the Grampian hills, died 432.

Ninus. See Assyria, Vol. I.

Noailles, Marshal, French general, died 1766, aged 88.

Noetus, the heresiarch, flourished 240. He called himself

- himself a new Moses, and allowed only one person in God ; his disciples were called Monarchists.
- Nollet, L'Abbé, French philosopher, born 1700 ; died 1770.
- Novatian, the heresiarch, first appeared 254. He was coadjutor with Novatus ; which see.
- Novatus, a priest of Carthage, the chief of a sect called Novatians, flourished 250. He condemned repentance and second marriages, and formed a schism against his bishop, St. Cyprian.

O.

- O**ATES, Dr. Titus, whipped, 1685. See Impostors, Vol. I.
- Obadiah prophesied 587 before Christ.
- Occam, William, an English Franciscan Friar, called the invincible doctor. died 1347.
- O'Connor, Roderic, last of the Irish monarchs, died 1198, very old.
- Octavia, wife of Marc Anthony, died 100 before Christ.
- Odin. See Woden.
- Æcolampadius, the reformer, died in 1531, aged 49.
- Ædipus, king of Thebes, flourished 1266 before Christ.
- Ogilby, John, the Scotch geographer, born 1600 ; died 1676.
- Ogyges, king of Beotia, cotemporary with the patriarch Jacob, born about 1600 before Christ. See Deluge, Vol. I.
- Oldcastle, Sir John, lord Cobham, condemned in convocation, for heretically denying the pope's supremacy, hanged and burnt without Temple-bar, 1416 ; he is said to be the first protestant that suffered for that religion. See Lollard.
- Oldfield, Anne, the actress, born 1683 ; died 1730.
- Oldham, John, the poet, born 1653 ; died 1683.
- Oldmixon, John, dramatic writer, died 1742.
- O'Nial, John, of Ireland, killed 1568.

O'Nial,

- O'Nial, Sir Phelim, hanged in Ireland, 1652. See Massacre, Vol. I.
- Orestes, king of Mycene and friend to Pylades, died about 1144 before Christ.
- Origen, a father of the Christian church, died 253, aged 69.
- Orlando Furioso, the Italian warrior, died 772.
- Orosius, the Spanish historian, died after 420.
- Orpheus, the epic poet of Crotona, flourished 576 before Christ.
- Orpheus, of Thrace, the Greek poet, flourished 128 before Christ.
- Ossian flourished as a poet, 300. See Bard.
- Ossorius, Jerom, bishop of Sylves, Portugal, a learned writer, died 1580, aged 74.
- Otho, the Roman emperor, hanged himself; 69; aged 37.
- Otway, Thomas, the tragic poet, born 1615; died 1685.
- Ovid, the Latin poet, born at Sulmo, 43 before Christ; died in 15.
- Ovièdo, Gonzalez, the Spanish historian, died after 1534.
- Owen, John, celebrated dissenting minister, and theologian, born about 1616; died 1682.
- Ozell, John, the linguist, died Oct. 1743.

P.

- P**ACUVIUS, the tragic poet, flourished, 160 before Christ.
- Palladio, the Italian architect, died 1580.
- Pamphile, the Macedonian painter, flourished 350 before Christ.
- Pancirolus, Guy, an Italian civilian, born 1523; died 1599.
- Pan-Kou, the Chinese historian, flourished 85 before Christ.
- Par, Thomas, died 1625, aged 153. He lived in ten reigns, and was father of a child at 120 years of age,

- age. One Robert Par, of Kinver, Salop, died 1757, aged 124.
- Para, king of Armenia, assassinated at a banquet, by order of the emperor Valens, 374.
- Paracelsus, the Swiss physician, died 1541, aged 48.
- Paré, Ambrose, French anatomist, died 1592.
- Paris, Matthew, the historian, died 1259.
- Parma, Peter, duke of, natural son to Pope Paul III. assassinated by conspirators, Sept. 10, 1547.
- Parmegiano, Italian painter, born 1504; died 1540.
- Parmenides, the Greek philosopher, lived 505 before Christ.
- Parnell, Rev. Thomas, the poet, born 1679; died 1718.
- Parocel, Joseph, French history painter, born 1618; died 1704.
- Partridge, John, the astrologer, born 1644; died 1715.
- Pascal, Blaise, French mathematician, born 1623; died 1662.
- Pasquier, Steph. French poet, died 1615, aged 81.
- Paterculus, Vell. Latin historian, flourished about 30.
- Patrice, the heresiarch, flourished 195, who taught, with all the errors of the age, that man was the production of the devil.
- Patrick, St. first bishop in Ireland, carried captive there from Scotland, at 16 years of age, died 491, aged 122.
- Patrocles, the Grecian general, slain by Hector, 1184 before Christ.
- Patru, Oliver, French writer, born 1604; died 1681.
- Paul, Father. See Sarpi.
- Paul, of Thebais. See Monk, Vol. I.
- Paul of Samosate, the heresiarch, who denied the divinity of Christ, appeared, 262.
- Pausanias, the Greek historian, flourished 160.
- Pavillion, Stephen, French writer, died 1705.
- Peck, Francis, the antiquary, died 1743.
- Pelagius called to account for his opinions, 415, which were, that to confide in ones self, is the only good. He denied original sin.

Pelham,

- Pelham, Henry, the statesman, died 1754, aged 60.
 Pelisson, Paul, French writer, born 1624; died 1693.
 Pell, Rev. John, the mathematician, born 1610; died 1685.
 Penn, William, first proprietor of Pennsylvania, born 1644; died 1718.
 Pepusch, the musician, died 1752.
 Percy. See Hotspur, Vol. I.
 Perdiccas, the Macedonian general, died 321 before Christ.
 Pergolesi, the Neapolitan composer, born 1706; died 1733.
 Periander, the Greek philosopher, died 557 before Christ.
 Pericles, the Athenian general, died 429 before Christ, aged 70.
 Perrault, Cl. French philosopher, born 1613; died 1688; Charles his brother, French poet, born 1633; died 1703.
 Perron, Cardinal du, French statesman, born 1556; died 1618.
 Perseus, who delivered and married Andromeda, first king of Mycene, 1313 before Christ; he reigned 43 years.
 Persius Flaccus, the Roman satyrist, born Dec. 4, 42; died 70.
 Pertinax, Roman emperor, murdered by his people, March 28, 193, aged 66.
 Perugino, Peter, painter of Peroufa, died 1524, aged 78.
 Pesaro, Simon da, Italian painter, born 1612; died 1648.
 Petau, Dennis, French writer, born 1583; died 1652.
 Petavius of France, Latin writer, died 1652, aged 69.
 Peter, the hermit, a French priest, who stirred up princes to engage in the holy war, flourished 1100.
 Peterborough, Charles, earl of, political writer and poet, died 1735.
 Petrarch, Francis, the father of modern poetry, born at Arezzo, 1304; died 1374.
 Petronius Arbiter, the critic, died 66 before Christ.
 Peyrere,

- Peyrere, Isaac le, French writer, died 1677.
- Phædo, a Greek philosopher, disciple of Socrates, founder of the Eleatic sect, flourished 390 before Christ.
- Phædrus, the Latin fabulist, born 47 before Christ; died 31.
- Phalaris the Cruel, tyrannized over Sicily, about 561 before Christ.
- Phaon. See Sappho.
- Pharamond, first king of France, died 428. See Salic.
- Pharaoh ordered all the male children of the Hebrews to be destroyed, 1573; drowned, with his host, in the Red Sea, Monday May 11, 1491 before Christ. See Memnon.
- Pherecides of Athens, the Greek historian, flourished 500 before Christ.
- Pherecrates, the Greek comic poet, flourished, 330 before Christ.
- Phidias, the Athenian statuary, lived 486 before Christ. See Statuary, Vol. I.
- Philemon, the Greek comic poet, flourished 346 before Christ.
- Philetus of Coos, the Greek grammarian, flourished 280 before Christ.
- Philetus, the heresiarch, appeared 55. He denied the resurrection of the body.
- Philip II. of Macedon, began to reign, 360; murdered by Pausanias, 336 before Christ.
- Philips, Catherine, the poetess, born 1632; died 1664.
- Philips, Ambrose, the dramatic poet, died 1748.
- Philips, John, the poet, died 1708, aged 32.
- Philistes, of Syracuse, the Greek historian of Sicily, died 367 before Christ.
- Philiston, the Greek comic poet, flourished about 15.
- Philocles, the Greek comic poet, flourished 434 before Christ.
- Philo-Biblius, the Greek historian, flourished 133.
- Philo-Judæus, the sacred historian, flourished 40.
- Philopæmenes, the Achaian general, being taken by
the

- the Messenians, was put to death by poison, 182 before Christ.
- Philostratus, the Greek sophist, lived about 200.
- Philoxenes, the Greek poet, died 380 before Christ.
- Phocas, emperor of the East, taken prisoner by Heraclius, who ordered his arms, legs and head to be cut off, and his trunk to be thrown into the fire. Oct. 610.
- Photius, the heresiarch, who denied the divinity of Christ, flourished 342.
- Pibrac, Guy de, born 1529; died 1584.
- Picard, a native of the Netherlands, who improved upon the errors of the Adamites, flourished 1419.
- Pilate made governor of Judea, 27; slew himself, 40.
- Pilkington, Læt. dramatic poetess, born 1712; died August 29, 1750.
- Pilpay, the Indian philosopher, flourished earlier than 230 before Christ.
- Pindar, Greek lyric poet, died 455 before Christ, aged 80.
- Pisander, the Greek poet, flourished 643 before Christ.
- Pisistratus, the Athenian tyrant, cotemporary with Solon, died 528 before Christ.
- Piso killed himself, on being called to an account for having poisoned Germanicus, 20. See Germanicus.
- Pitcairne, Dr. Archibald, medical author, born 1652; died 1713.
- Pithou, Pierre, French law-writer, born 1539; died 1596.
- Pizzaro, the Spanish admiral, that discovered Peru, killed 1541, aged 63.
- Plato, the Greek philosopher, died 348 before Christ, aged 80.
- Plautus, the Roman comic poet, died 184 before Christ.
- Pletho, Geo. Gemistus, reviver of platonism in Florence, died 1490, aged 100.
- Pliny the elder, a philosopher, killed by an eruption of Vesuvius, 79, aged 56; Pliny, the younger, the historian, nephew to the former, died 116.
- Plot, Dr. Robert, the antiquary, died 1696.
- Plotinus, the platonic philosopher, died 270.
- Plutarch, the Greek historian, died 119, aged 69.
- Pocock,

- Pocock, Rev. Dr. Edward, the orientalist, born 1604; died 1691.
- Pole, Cardinal, archbishop of Canterbury, died Nov. 18, 1558, aged 58.
- Polemburg, Dutch painter, born 1586; died 1660.
- Polignac, Cardinal, French writer, died 1741.
- Polybius, the Greek historian, born at Megelopolis, 205; died 124 before Christ.
- Polycarpus, father of the christian church, died, 167.
- Polycletes, the Greek sculptor, flourished, about 432 before Christ.
- Pomfret, Rev. John, the poet, born 1667; died 1709.
- Pompey the Great, murdered in Egypt, 48 before Christ. See Jews, Vol. I.
- Pontopiddan, the Danish historian, died 1764.
- Pope, Sir Thomas, founder of Trinity college, Oxford, born 1508; died 1558.
- Pope, Alexander, the poet, died 1744, aged 55.
- Porphyry, of Tyre, the platonic philosopher, died about 304, aged 71.
- Porus, king of Babylon, a cotemporary of Alexander the Great, began to reign, 731 before Christ; reigned five years.
- Posidonius, the Stoic philosopher, flourished about 60 before Christ.
- Postel, William, French writer, born 1505; died 1581.
- Potter, archbishop of Canterbury, the antiquary, died 1747, aged 73.
- Pouch, Captain, the leader of an insurrection in Northamptonshire, hanged 1607.
- Poupart, Francis, a French phylician, died 1708.
- Poussin, Nich. French landscape-painter, born 1594; died 1665.
- Poussin, Gaspar, Italian painter, born 1613; died 1673.
- Pratinas, Greek tragic poet, flourished, about 500 before Christ.
- Praxagoras, the Greek historian, flourished about 345.
- Praxeas, the Phrygian heresiarch, appeared, 207; he denied the Trinity. His disciples were called Patropassians,

passions, from their holding, that God the Father suffered on the cross.

Praxilla, the Greek poetess, flourished, about 492 before Christ.

Praxiteles, the Greek statuary, died after 288 before Christ.

Priam, king of Troy, slain by Pyrrhus, 1184 before Christ.

Pridcaux, Rev. Dr. Humphry, the critic, born 1648; died 1724.

Prior, Matt. the poet, died Sept. 18, 1721, aged 56.

Probus Roman emperor, murdered by his soldiers, August, 282.

Procaccini, Camillus, Italian painter, born 1546; died 1626; Julius, his brother, the painter, born 1548; died 1626.

Procopius, the Greek historian, flourished 529.

Prodicus, the Grecian sophist, flourished 436 before Christ.

Prometheus struck fire from flints, about 1715 before Christ. He being the first person, is said to have stolen it from heaven. Became author of all arts among the Greeks, 1687 before Christ.

Propertius, the Roman poet, died 11 before Christ.

Protagoras, the Greek philosopher, banished from Athens for atheism, 434 before Christ.

Protogenes, the painter, cotemporary with Apelles.

Prudentius, of Spain, a christian poet, born 348; died 412.

Prynne, William, a barrister, and voluminous writer, born 1600; sentenced by the star-chamber to stand twice in the pillory, and lose his ears, to pay 5000 l. and be imprisoned for life, for a libel against plays, and Laud's innovations in religious worship, 1633; pilloried, May 1634, and June 1637; his sentence reversed, and he took his seat in the long parliament, Nov. 28, 1640; died Oct. 24, 1669. See Baftwick.

Pfalmanazar, George, the pretended Formosan, died 1763.

Ptolemais. See Acra.

Ptolemy, the astrologer, died 162, aged 78.

Ptolemy,

Ptolemy, Soter, king of Egypt, died 284, aged 92.

Ptolemy Philadelphus, his second son, who established the Alexandrian library, died 246 before Christ, aged 64.

Puffendorff, Baron de, the German philosopher, died 1694, aged 62.

Purbachius, the mathematician, died 1462.

Purcell, Henry, musical composer, born 1658; died 1695.

Pulcheria, empress of Rome, died 453.

Pyrrho, the Greek philosopher, founder of the Sceptics, died about 286 before Christ, aged 90.

Pyrrhus began to reign at Epirus, 295; wounded in a battle with the Romans, in which he lost 20,000 men, they, 5000; killed as he was fighting, by a woman's throwing a tile at his head, 272 before Christ. See Epirus.

Pythagoras, the philosopher, died 497 before Christ, aged 80.

Q.

QUARLES, Francis, the poet, born 1592; died, 1644.

Quevedo, the Spanish poet, born 1570; died 1647.

Quin, James, the comedian, died 1766, aged 73.

Quinault, Phil. French dramatist, born 1635; died 1688.

Quincey, Marquis de le, French engineer, died about 1720.

Quincy, Dr. John, medical writer, died 1723.

Quintilian, the Latin orator, died about 95.

Quintus Curtius. See Curtius.

Quiros, De, made his voyage into the South Seas, 1595.

R.

RABELAIS, Francis, the French satyrift, born 1483; died 1553.

Rabutin, Count de Buffy, French poet, born 1622; died 1693.

Racan,

- Racan, Marquis of, French poet, born 1589; died 1670.
- Racine, John, French dramatist, died 1699, aged 59.
- Radcliff, Dr. John, the physician, born 1650; died Nov. 1, 1714; his library, Oxford, opened, April 13, 1745.
- Raimond Lullé, the enthusiast, appeared, 1287.
- Rainwell, John, mayor of London, 1426.
- Ralph, James, the historian, died 1762.
- Ramsay, Allan, the Scotch poet, died 1758.
- Ramsay, Andrew, polite writer, born 1686; died 1743.
- Ramsey, William, the poet, died 1180.
- Ramus, Peter, French writer, born 1515; died 1573.
- Ranby, John, chirurgical writer, died 1773, aged 73.
- Randolph, Tho. the poet, born 1605; died 1634.
- Raphael, Italian painter, born 1483; died 1520.
- Rapin Nicholas, French poet, died 1608, aged 68.
- Rapin de Thoyras, the historian, died May 16, 1725, aged 64.
- Rasis, or Rhafes, the Arabian physician, died 932, aged 80.
- Ray, Rev. John, the botanist, born 1628; died 1706.
- Reamur, René, French mathematician, born 1683; died 1757.
- Regiomontanus of Konisberg, the mathematician, died 1476, aged 40.
- Regnier, Mathurin, French satyrist, born 1573; died 1613.
- Rembrandt, Dutch painter, born 1606; died 1668.
- Retz, Cardinal de, born 1613; imprisoned December 1652; escaped to Belleisle, Aug. 1654; died 1679.
- Reynold, Erasmus, of Wittenburg, the astronomer, born 1511; died 1553.
- Reynolds, Sir Joshua, portrait-painter; died Feb. 24, 1792, aged 62.
- Reys, Anthony, the Portuguese poet, born 1690; died 1738.
- Rhafes. See Rasis.
- Rhees, the last king of South Wales, killed 1094.
- Ribera, Joseph, a Spanish painter, died 1656.
- Riccaut, Sir Paul, the historian, died 1700.

- Ricci, the Venetian painter, born 1659; died 1734.
 Richardson, Samuel, the novel writer, died 1761, aged 57.
 Richlieu, Cardinal, prime minister and generalissimo of France, born 1585; died Dec. 4, 1642.
 Richmond, Countess of, Henry the VIIIth's mother, died 1509.
 Rigaud, Hyacinth, French portrait painter, born 1663; died 1744.
 Rochefoucault, Francis, Duke of, French writer, died 1680, aged 68.
 Rochester, Zachary, bishop, learned writer, died 1774.
 Rochester, John Wilmot, earl of, the poet, died July 26, 1680, aged 32.
 Rockingham, Charles, marquis of, statesman, died July 1, 1782.
 Rollin, Charles, Fr. historian, died 1741, aged 80.
 Rollo. See Normandy, Vol. I.
 Romanelli, Italian painter, born 1612; died 1662.
 Romano, Julio, Italian history-painter, died 1546, aged 54.
 Romulus. See Rome, Vol. I.
 Ronfard, Peter, French poet, died 1585, aged 60.
 Rooke, Admiral Sir George, died 1708, aged 47.
 Rosa, Salvat. Italian painter and poet, born 1615; died 1673.
 Roscius, the Roman comedian, died 61 before Christ.
 Roscommon, Earl of, the poet, died 1684.
 Rosso, Italian painter, born 1496; died 1541.
 Rotenhamer, Dutch painter, born 1564; died 1604.
 Rotrou, French dramatic poet, born 1609; died 1650.
 Rousseau, John Baptist, French poet, born 1669; died 1741.
 Rousseau, John James, French author, died July 2, 1778, aged 72.
 Rowe, Nicholas, made poet-laureat, 1715, died Dec. 6, 1718, aged 44; Elizabeth, his wife, the poetess, died Feb. 20; 1737, aged 63.
 Rowley, Wm. the poet, cotemporary with Shakespeare.
 Rowley, the mathematician, inventor of the orrery, (which see) died 1728.

Rubens,

- Rubens, Sir Paul, the Flemish portrait-painter, born 1577; died 1640.
 Rubilliac, the statuary, died 1762.
 Rudbeck, Olaus, the Swedish physician and antiquary, born 1630; died 1702. See Thoracic duct.
 Ruisdale, Jac. Dutch landscape-painter, born 1640; died 1681.
 Rupert, Prince, the general, died Nov. 29, 1682; aged 62.
 Rushworth, John, the historian, born 1607; died 1690.
 Ruyfch, Fred. the Dutch anatomist, b. 1638; d. 1731.
 Ruyter, the Dutch admiral, died in 1676, aged 69.
 Ryer, Peter du, Fr. writer, born 1605; died 1678.
 Rymer, Thomas, the antiquary, died 1713.
 Ryfbrack, John Michael, the sculptor, died 1770, aged about 76.

S.

- S**AADI, the Persian poet, flourished about 1258.
 Sabellicus, the Italian historian, born 1436, died 1506.
 Sabellus, the Egyptian, who taught no distinction in the Trinity, appeared 263.
 Sacchi, And. Italian painter, born 1601; died 1674.
 Sade Miranda, a Portuguese poet, born 1495; died 1558.
 Sadler John, law writer, born 1615; died 1661.
 Sage Alain Le, French Dramatist, b. 1667, d. 1747.
 St. Alban, the first English martyr, died 303.
 St. Alban. See Bacon.
 Saladin, the Sultan of Egypt, who supported himself, against the united efforts of the christian princes, who carried on against him the Crusades, or Holy wars, died 1192, aged 57.
 Salambini, Italian painter, born 1536; died 1583.
 Salisbury, John of, the historian, born 1110; died 1179.
 Sallo, Dennis de, French writer, born 1626; died 1669.
 Sallustius, the Latin historian died in 34 before Christ, aged 51.

Sambuc,

Sambuc, John, the Hungarian physician and author, born 1531; died 1584.

Samuel, the 12th and last judge of Israel, born 1139; ruled for 21 years, and anointed Saul first King of Israel; died 1061 before Christ. See Saul.

Sanchoniathon, a Phœnician historian, flourished 1200 before Christ.

Sanctorius, of Padua, medical writer, flourished about 1610.

Sanderfon, Sir William, the historian, died 1676.

Sandys, Sir Edwin, the patriot, born about 1561; died 1629.

Santeuil, John Bpt. French poet, born 1630; died 1697.

Sanzio, Raphael, painter, born at Urbino, 1483; died 1520.

Sappho, the Greek poetess, and mistress of Phaon, fled into Sicily, 604 before Christ.

Sarah, Abraham's wife, died 1859 before Christ, aged 127.

Sardanapalus. See Jonas, Nineveh, Vol. I.

Sarpi, Father Paul, learned writer, born at Venice, 1552; died 1623.

Sarrafin, John, French poet, born 1604; died 1654.

Sarto, Andrew, Del, Italian painter, born 1478; died 1520.

Sassa Ferrato, Italian painter, born about 1600.

Saturn, an ancient king of the Aborigines, said to be the son of Janus. See Aborigines, Janus, Vol. I.

Saul, first king of Israel, began to reign, 1095; rejected of God for disobedience, 1063; killed himself, 1055 before Christ.

Saumaïse, Claude de, French writer, born 1588; died 1653.

Saunderson, Dr. the mathematician, d. 1739, aged 57.

Saurin, James, the Flemish theologian, born 1677; died 1730.

Sauvages, Francis, French medical writer, born 1706; died 1767.

Savage, Richard, the poet, born 1698; condemned for murder, 1727; pardoned 1728; died 1743.

- Savile**, Sir Henry, the historian, born 1549; died 1622.
- Saxe**, Marshal count, son of Frederic king of Poland, died 1750, aged 54.
- Saxo**, the grammarian of Zealand, died about 1203.
- Scaliger**, Julius Cæsar, the Italian critic, died 1558, aged 75; Joseph, his son, French writer, died 1609, aged 69.
- Scanderberg**, the christian hero, died 1467, aged 63.
- Scarron**, Paul, French comic writer, born 1610; died 1660. See Maintenon.
- Schidoni**, Italian ceiling painter, born 1580; died 1616.
- Schrevelius**, Corn. a Dutch Lexicographer, died 1667.
- Scipio Africanus**, the Roman general, died 186 before Christ, aged 51.
- Scopas**, the Greek architect, flourished 430 before Christ.
- Scott**, Rev. John, author of the christian life, born 1638; died 1695.
- Scotus**, John, the writer, died 883.
- Scuderi**, George, French poet, born 1603; died 1667; Magdalen, his sister, French romance-writer, born 1607; died 1701.
- Seaton**, Rev. Thomas, who instituted the prize poems at Cambridge, born about 1684; died 1750.
- Sedley**, Sir Charles the poet, b. 1639; died 1701.
- Selden**, John, the antiquarian, born 1584; died 1654.
- Semiramis**, queen of Assyria, put to death by order of her son, 1173 before Christ.
- Seneca**, the stoic philosopher, uncle to Lucan, and preceptor to Nero, born at Cordova, put to death by order of Nero, 64, aged 63.
- Serres**, John, de, the Calvinist, and French writer, died 1598.
- Servetus** of Arragon, the physician, born 1509; burnt at Geneva for opposing the Trinity, October 27, 1553. See Unitarians.
- Sesostris**, or Rameses, began to reign in Egypt, 1485; died 1416 before Christ; during this reign, the kingdom of Egypt is supposed to have contained 27,000,000 of inhabitants.

- Settle, Elkanah, dram. poet, born 1648; died 1724.
 Severus, Alexander, Roman emperor, murdered 235.
 Severus, Septimius, Roman emperor, died at York,
 211; aged 65.
 Sevigné, Marchioness, de, the letter writer, born
 1626; died 1696.
 Shadwell, Thomas, poet-laureat, born 1640; died
 Nov. 20, 1692.
 Shaftesbury, Ant. Ashley, Cooper, earl of, born 1621;
 died 1683.
 Shaftesbury, Ant. Ashley, Cooper, earl of, statesman
 and chancellor, died 1713, aged 61.
 Shakespere, William, born April 23, 1564; died
 April 23, 1616.
 Sharp, archbishop of St. Andrews, born 1618; shot
 in his coach by the presbyterians, July 9, 1679.
 Sharp, Abp. of York, theological writer, born 1641;
 died 1714.
 Sharpe, Rev. Dr. Gregory, theological writer; died
 1771.
 Shem, son of Noah, died 1846 before Christ, aged 600.
 Shenstone, William, the poet, died 1763.
 Shepery, John, the poet, died 1542, aged 33.
 Sherburne, Sir Edward, a dramatist, born 1618; died
 1646.
 Sheridan, Rev. Dr. Thomas, the poet, born 1685;
 died 1738.
 Sherlock, William, dean of St. Paul's, theological
 writer, born 1641; died 1707.
 Sherlock, bishop of London, controversial writer,
 born 1678; died 1761.
 Shirley, James, dramatic poet, born 1504; died 1666.
 Shovel, Admiral, Sir Cloudsley, lost on the rocks of
 Scilly, October, 1707, aged 65.
 Shuter, Edward, the comedian, died Nov. 1776.
 Sidney, Sir Philip, the statesman, born 1554; killed
 in battle, September 22, 1586.
 Sidonius, Apollinaris, bishop of Clermont, born 430;
 died 480.
 Sigebert, the historian, died 1113.
 Simon Magus came to Rome, 41.

Simonides, the Greek poet, flourished 503 before Christ.

Simpson, Thomas, the mathematician, died 1761, aged 51.

Simson, Robert, the mathematician, died 1765.

Sirani, Elizabeth, Italian paintress, born 1638; died 1664.

Sirlet, Flavius, the Roman engraver, born 1608; died 1637.

Sirmond, James, French theologist, born, 1559; died 1651.

Sisyphus, first king of Corinth, 1504 before Christ.

Sixtus, Quintus. See Pope.

Skelton, Rev. John, the poet, flourished 1489; died 1529.

Skinner, Dr. Stephen, the antiquary, born 1622; died 1667.

Slingelanet, Peter, Dutch painter, born 1640; died 1691.

Sloane, Sir Hans, the naturalist, born 1660; died Jan. 11, 1752. His cabinet of curiosities, and library of 50,000 books, purchased by parliament for 20,000*l.* makes part of the British Museum. See Museum.

Smith, Rev. Dr. Thomas, divine historian, born 1638; died 1710.

Smith Robert, the mathematician, died 1769.

Smerdis, an impostor, usurped the Persian throne 521 before Christ, but was assassinated 40 years after and succeeded by Darius. son of Hytaspes.

Smollet, Dr. Tobias, the historian, died abroad, Sept. 1771.

Snape, Rev. Dr. Andrew, the theologian, died 1742, aged 70

Snyders, Francis, Flemish battle-painter, born 1587; died 1657.

Sobielki, John, king of Poland, died 1696, aged 72.

Socinus, Faustus, founder of the Socinians, born 1539. died 1604

Socrates, the Greek philosopher, put to death, on a false accusation of atheism, 400 before Christ, aged

- Solimeni, Italian painter and poet, born 1657 ; died 1747.
- Solis, Ant. Spanish historian, born 1610 ; died 1686.
- Solon, who gave laws to Athens and the seven wise-men, flourished in Greece 620 ; Solon died 558 before Christ aged 80.
- Somerville, William, the poet, died 1742.
- Somner, William the antiquary, born 1606 ; died 1669.
- Sopater, the Greek comic poet, died 406 before Christ, aged 91.
- Sophia, Princess. See Hanover, Vol. I.
- Sophocles, the Greek poet, died 406 before Christ, aged 90.
- Sophonra, a perfect's wife, stabbed herself, to escape the violent embraces of the emperor Maxentius, about 312.
- Sorbiere, Sam. French writer, born 1615 ; died 1670.
- Sosigenes, the Egyptian astronomer, who invented the Julian calendar, flourished about 46 before Christ.
- South, Rev. Dr. Robert, born 1633 ; died 1716.
- Southern, Thomas, dramatic writer, born 1660 ; died May 26, 1746.
- Spanheim, Ezek. born at Geneva, 1629 ; died 1710, Frederic, his brother, born at ditto, 1632 ; died 1701.
- Speed, John, the historian, died July, 1629, aged 76.
- Spelman, Sir Henry, the antiquary, died 1641, aged 80.
- Spenser, Edmund, the poet, born 1510 ; died 1598.
- Spinckes, Rev. Nathaniel, born 1653 ; died 1727.
- Spinoza, the atheist, died at the Hague, 1677, aged about 44.
- Spotswood, archbishop of St. Andrews, the historian, born 1565 ; died 1639.
- Stackhouse, the Rev. Thomas, sacred historian, died 1752.
- Stanislaus, the abdicated king of Poland, philosophical writer, burnt to death by accident, 1766, aged 89.
- Statius, the Latin poet, born about 41 ; died 96.
- Steele, Sir Rich. dram. writer, b. 1676 ; expelled the

- House of Commons, 1713; died Sept. 1, 1729.
 Steiner, Isaac, violin-maker, flourished 1674.
 Stefano, of Florence, painter, died 1350, aged 49.
 Stella, James, the French pastoral painter, born 1596; died 1657.
 Stentor. See Herald's, Vol. I.
 Stephen, St. the martyr, stoned Dec. 26, 33.
 Stephens, Robert, of Paris, a correct Latin-printer, born 1503; died 1359; Henry, his son, equally famous in printing, born 1528; died 1598.
 Sterne, Rev. Laurence, author of *Tristram Shandy*, born 1713; died March 1768.
 Sternhold, Thomas, the poet, died 1549.
 Stillingfleet, bishop of Worcester, polemical writer, born 1635; died 1699.
 Stilpo, of Megaro, the stoic philosopher, died after 294 before Christ.
 Stirling, William, earl of, died February, 1641.
 Stone, archbishop of Armagh, the theologian, died 1764.
 Stow, John, the antiquary, died April 5, 1605, aged 80.
 Strabo, the Greek historian, died 25.
 Strada of Rome, the historian died 1649.
 Strype, John, the memorialist, born 1643; died Dec. 1737.
 Stukley, Dr. William, the antiquary, died 1765; aged 78.
 Sturmius, the German philosopher, born 1507; died 1589.
 Suckling, Sir John, the poet, born 1613; died 1642.
 Suetonius the Roman historian, died after 117.
 Sueur, Eust. le, the French history-painter, born 1617; died 1655.
 Suidas, the Greek writer, lived in 1087. The French say about 883.
 Sully, Duke of, minister to Henry IV. French historian, born 1560; died 1641.
 Sulpicius, of Aquitaine, the Latin historian, died 420.
 Sunderland, Robert, earl of, died Sept. 28, 1702.
 Sutton, Thomas, founder of the Charter-house, born 1532; died 1611.

Suze, Madame, countess de la, French poetess, died 1673.

Swammerdam, John, the Dutch philosopher, born 1637; died 1681.

Swanevelt, the painter, born about 1620.

Swift, Dean, poet, &c. died Oct. 1745, aged 78.

Swithin, bishop of Winchester, died 854.

Sydenham, Dr. Thomas, medical writer, died December 29, 1689, aged 65.

Sylla seized the sovereign power at Rome, and made himself dictator, 81 before Christ, resigned and died about three years after.

Sylvester, Joshua, died 1618, aged 55.

Sylvius, Æneas, died 1464.

Symachus, the Greek translator of the bible, flourished 201.

Synge, archbishop of Tuam, theological writer, born 1659; died July 4, 1741.

T.

TACITUS, the Roman historian, born before 64; alive 117.

Talbot, Lord chancellor, died 1737, aged 50.

Tallard, Marshal, the French general, b. 1652, d. 1728.

Tamerlane, conqueror of Asia, born at Keck, 1336; chosen king 1370; beat Bajazet, at Angora, July 1402; died February 1405. See Mogul Empire, Vol. I.

Tanner, bishop of St. Asaph, the antiquary, born 1674; died 1735.

Tarquin the Proud, who was the last monarch of Rome, preceding the republic, died 493 before Christ, aged 90.

Tassi, the Italian tempest painter, born 1580.

Tasso, Torquatus, Italian poet, died 1595, aged 51.

Tasso, Orlando, the musician, died 1594.

Tate, Nahum, poet laureat, died 1716.

Tatian, one of the fathers of the church, flourished 172.

Tatti, the painter, of Florence, died 1294, aged 81.

Taverner, William, dram. writer, died 1731.

Taylor, bishop of Downe, theological writer, died August 13, 1667.

Taylor, John, called the water-poet, from being a waterman, died 1654, aged 74.

Telestes, the poet, flourished at Athens, 402 before Christ.

Tell, William. See Grisser, Vol. I.

Temple, Sir William, political writer, died January, 1699, aged 69.

Teniers, David, the Flemish rural painter, b. 1582; d. 1649; His son David, *ditto*, born 1610; d. 1694.

Terence, born at Carthage; died 150, aged 64; his comedies first acted 154 before Christ.

Terpander, the Greek musician, lived about 706 before Christ.

Tertullian, father of the christian church, died 196, aged 85.

Tertullian, the heresiarch, flourished 205. He was a Montanist, taught that God was corporeal, and condemned repentance and second marriages.

Teucer, first king of Troy, 1502 before Christ.

Thales, chief of the seven sages of Greece, founder of the Ionic sect, born 640; died 552 before Christ.

Thalieffin, the Welch poet, flourished about 450.

Thamiris, the poet, flourished 1104 before Christ.

Themistius, the Greek orator, died 386.

Themistocles, the Athenian general, died 449 before Christ, aged 65.

Theobald, Lewis, wrote in George I's reign.

Theocritus, the Greek pastoral poet, flourished 285 before Christ.

Theodore I. king of Corsica, 1736; confined many years in England for debt; died 1757, aged 60.

Theodoret, bishop of Cyrus, the ecclesiastical historian, died 457, aged 70.

Theodorus, the Greek painter, flourished 530.

Theodorus, of Miletus, the mathematician, flourished 1284.

Theodosius the Great, the last Roman emperor, made his entry into Constantinople 380; died 395, aged 60.

Theodotion, of Ephesus, who translated the bible into Greek, flourished 175.

Theo-

- Theodotus, the heresiarch, that denied Christ's divinity, appeared 196.
- Theon, of Alexandria, the mathematician, flourished about 385.
- Theophrastus, the Greek philosopher, born at Lesbos, 322; died about 288 before Christ.
- Theseus, who slew the Minotaur, flourished 1134 before Christ.
- Thespis, the Greek tragic poet, flourished about 536 before Christ.
- Thomas, Elizabeth, died Feb. 1731, aged 55.
- Thomson, James, the poet, died August 29, 1748, aged 47.
- Thoresby, Ralph, the antiquary, b. 1658; d. 1725.
- Thornhill, Sir Ja. the painter, died 1734, aged 57.
- Thornton, Bonnel, miscellaneous writer, died 1768.
- Thou, Jam. Aug. de, or Thuanus, French historian, born 1553; died 1617.
- Thraſybulus, the Athenian general, slain by the Aspendsians, 390 before Christ.
- Thraſyllus, the Greek astrologer, flourished at Rome, about 30.
- Thuanus. See Thou.
- Thucydides, the Greek historian, born 471; died 391 before Christ.
- Thucydides, the Athenian general, banished by Ostracism, 444 before Christ, aged 26.
- Thurlow, John, the statesman under the Cromwells, born 1616; died 1688.
- Thyane, Thomas, esq. shot in his coach, in Pall-Mall, Feb. 12, 1682.
- Tiberius Gracchus, consul of Rome, a famous orator, flourished 165 before Christ.
- Tibullus, the Latin poet, born 43; died 11 before Christ.
- Tickel, Thomas, the poet, born 1686; died 1740.
- Tillemont, the French historian, born 1637; died 1698.
- Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury, theological writer, died 1604, aged 65.
- Tilly, Count, the Imperial general, died 1637.
- Timanthe, the Greek painter, cotemporary with Pamphile.

Timeus, a Greek historian, flourished 262 before Christ.
 Timoleon, of Syracuse, the Corinthian general, died
 337 before Christ.

Timon of Athens, the misanthrope, lived 420 before
 Christ.

Timotheus, the Greek musician and poet, died 357
 before Christ, aged 90.

Timotheus, St. disciple of St. Paul, died Jan. 25, 97.

Tindal, Rev. Dr. Matthew, polemical writer, born
 1657; died 1733.

Tintoret, Italian history painter, b. 1512; d. 1594.

Titian, the Venetian history painter, b. 1477; d. 1576.

Toland, John, the deist, born 1670; died 1722.

Tolet, Francis, the first Jesuit that was made a cardinal,
 died 1596.

Tompion, Thomas, the watchmaker, died 1669.

Tonstall, Cuth. bishop of Durham, polemical writer,
 born about 1474; died Nov. 28, 1559.

Torquatus, Manlius, the Roman general, caused his
 own son to be put to death, for having fought contrary
 to his orders, 340 before Christ.

Toricelli, the Italian mathematician, born 1608;
 died 1647.

Trap, Rev. Dr. Joseph, the poet, born 1679; died
 Nov. 1747.

Trapezuntius, George, Greek and Latin critic, died
 1481, aged 83.

Trenchard, John, political writer, born 1669; died
 1723.

Tristan, Francis, French dramatist, b. 1601; d. 1655.

Trumbull born, 1639; died 1716.

Trump, Van, the Dutch admiral, killed in an engagement,
 July 29, 1653.

Tudor, Sir Owen, married Catherine, Henry Vth's
 widow, soon after 1422, which alliance raised that
 family to the throne; his son Edmund Tudor, earl
 of Richmond, married a daughter of John, duke
 of Somerset; and these were the parents of Henry
 VII.; beheaded 1461, for taking part with the
 Lancastrians. See Hen. VII.

Tuffi, Andrew, Italian painter, died 1294, aged 81.

Turenne, Marshal, French general, born 1611; killed

led by a cannon ball at Saltzbach, July 26, 1675
Tycho Brahe, of Denmark, the astronomer, born.
1546; died 1601.

Tyndale, William, one of the early reformers, suffered death at Antwerp as a heretic, 1536.

Tyrrell, James, the historian, born 1642; died 1718.

Tyrtæus, the Greek poet, flourished about 630 before Christ.

Tyffens, Peter, of Antwerp, history painter, born 1625; died 1692.

U.

U L Y S S E S, the Grecian hero, flourished 1149 before Christ.

Ulster, William, earl of, killed by his servants, 1333.

Usher, archbishop of Armagh, learned writer, born 1581; died March 20, 1656.

Uzziah, king of Judah,, began to reign 809 before Christ; reigned 52 years.

V.

V A L E N T I N, the heresiarch, appeared 142. He admitted 32 divinities, produced two by two, male and female, each couple producing another couple.

Valerian, Roman emperor, taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia 260.

Valerius Flaccus the Roman poet, died 104.

Valerius Maximus, the Latin historian, flourished in the Augustan age, about 45 before Christ.

Valesius, the Arabian philosopher, flourished 250. He taught that concupiscence destroyed the liberty of man, and to be saved, they should make themselves Eunuchs.

Valois, Henry de, French historiographer, born 1603; died 1676.

Van Balen, the Dutch painter, born about 1540.

Van Eick, Flemish painter; died 1441. See Painting, Vol. I.

Van Huysum, John, Dutch painter, (flowers and
H 6 fruits),

fruits), born 1682; died 1749.

Van Oort, Adam, Flemish history painter, born 1557; died 1641.

Van Oost, James, *sen.* Flemish history and landscape painter, died 1671, aged 71; *jun. ditto* born 1637; died 1713.

Van Oostade, Adrian, German rural painter, born 1610; died 1685; Isaac, his brother, *ditto*, born 1617.

Van Or'ay, Bern. Flemish history and landscape painter, born 1490; died 1560; Richard the history painter, born 1632; died 1732.

Van Paris, a Dutchman, burnt for Arianism, in Edward VIth's reign.

Van Swieten, Baron, the physician, died June, 1772.

Vanburg, Sir John, dramatic writer, died March 26, 1726.

Vandermeeeren, John, *sen.* Dutch landscape and battle painter, died 1690, aged 63; John, *jun.* landscape painter, died 1688.

Vandermulen, Anthony, Flemish history painter, born 1634; died 1690.

Vandervelder, Adrian, Dutch history painter, born 1639; died 1672; William *sen.* Dutch sea-piece painter, born 1610; died 1693; William, *jun. ditto*, born 1633; died 1707.

Vanderwerf, Adrian, Dutch history painter, born 1659; died 1727; his brother, *ditto*, born 1665; died 1718.

Vandiest, Adrian, Dutch landscape painter, died 1704, aged 49.

Vandycke, Sir Anthony, born at Antwerp, 1599; died 1641, at London.

Vanini died at Thoulouse, a martyr to atheism, being burnt, Feb. 19, 1619, aged 33.

Vanloo, John, French history painter, born 1684; died 1745; Carlo, his brother, *ditto*, born 1705; died 1765.

Vanmader, Charles, Flemish history and landscape painter, born 1548; died 1606.

Vannius, Franc. Italian history painter, born 1563; died 1610.

Van-

- Vanfommer, Paul, Dutch portrait painter, died 1626.
 Vanuden, Dutch landscape painter, b. 1595; d. 1663.
 Varenius, the Dutch geographer, died 1660.
 Vargas, Ludovico de, Spanish history painter, born 1528; died 1590.
 Varro, Terentius, the Roman general and grammarian, died 28 before Christ, aged 88.
 Vafari, George, Italian history painter, born 1514; died 1578.
 Vauban, the great engineer, died May 1731.
 Vaugelas, Claude, French critic, b. 1585; d. 1650.
 Vaux, Nicholas, lord, the poet, died 1523.
 Vayer, Francis le, French writer, b. 1588; d. 1672.
 Vecchio, Palma, Italian painter, b. 1508; d. 1556.
 Vega, Lopez de Spanish dramatist, cotemporary with Shakespere.
 Velleius Paterculus, the Latin historian, died in 31.
 Verbruggen, Henry, Dutch history painter, born 1588; died 1640.
 Verhaecht, Tobias, Flemish landscape painter, born 1566; died 1631.
 Vermeyen, John, Cornelius, Dutch history painter, born 1500; died 1559.
 Vernon, Admiral, died Oct. 30, 1757.
 Veronese, Paul, Italian history painter, born 1532; died 1588.
 Verrio, Anthony, Ital. cieling painter, died 1707.
 Verrochio, And. Italian painter, died 1488, aged 56.
 Verstegan, Richard, died after 1625.
 Vertot, French historian, died 1735, aged 80.
 Vertue, Geo. Engl. engraver, died 1756, aged 72.
 Verulam. See Bacon.
 Vida, Hieron. the Latin poet, died 1566, aged 96.
 Vieta, the French mathematician, b. 1540; d. 1603.
 Villars, Marshal, the French general, d. 1734, aged 79.
 Vinci, Leon. da. Italian painter b. 1545; d. at Paris, in the arms of Francis I. king of France, 1620.
 Viner, Mr founder of the law lectures, Oxford, died June, 1756.
 Virgil born, at Andes, near Mantua, 69; died at Brundisium, in Italy, 18 before Christ; his ashes deposited at Naples.

Virgil,

- Virgil, Polydore, of Urbino, archdeacon of Wells, the historian, died 1555, aged 80.
 Viterbes, Annus, de, died 1492.
 Vitruvius, the Roman architect, flourished 44 before Christ.
 Vittori, Pietro, died 1585.
 Voiture, Vincent, French poet, born 1598; died 1648.
 Voltaire, miscellaneous writer, died May 13, 1778, aged 85.
 Vossius, John, German Latin writer, born 1577; died 1649; Isaac, his son, the critic, born 1618; died 1688.
 Vouet, Simon, French history painter, born 1582; died 1641.
 Vroom, Henry Corn. Dutch sea-piece painter, born 1566.
 Vulcan. See Chemistry, Vol. I.

W.

- W** A D E, Marshal, English general, died 1748, aged 75.
 Wager, Admiral Sir Charles, died 1743, aged 77.
 Wagstaffe, Rev. Thomas, polemical writer, born 1645; died 1712.
 Wake, archbishop of Canterbury, polemical writer, born 1657; died 1737.
 Wales, Frederic prince of, father of George III. arrived in England, Dec. 1729; married the princess of Saxe-Gotha. Apr. 27, 1736; died of a pleurisy, March 30, 1751, aged 43; his princess died of a consumption, Feb. 8, 1772, aged 52.
 Wales, George prince of, born Aug. 12, 1762.
 Waller, Edmund, the poet, conspired against the House of Commons, 1643, for which he was tried and condemned; but pardoned on paying 10,000l. died 1687, aged 81.
 Wallis, John, the mathematician. b. 1616, d. 1703.
 Walpole, Sir Robert, earl of Orford, a statesman, expelled the House of Commons, and committed to the

- the Tower, for taking a bribe, 1712; created Earl of Orford, 1742; died 1745, aged 81.
- Walfsh, William, the poet, born 1659; died 1708.
- Walsingham, Sir Francis, secretary of state to Elizabeth, died 1590.
- Walsingham, Thomas, the historian, flourished about 1422.
- Walter, of Hemingford, Engl. historian, died 1347.
- Walton, Brian, editor of the Polyglot bible, born 1600; died 1661.
- Ward, bishop of Sarum, the mathematician, born 1618; died 1689.
- Ward, Dr. John the antiquary, born 1679; died 1758.
- Ware, Sir James, Irish historian, b. 1604; d. 1666.
- Warin, John, Flemish engraver, b. 1604; d. 1672.
- Warren, Admiral Sir Peter, died 1752, aged 49.
- Waterland, Rev. Daniel, theological writer, born 1683; died 1740.
- Watson, Sir Charles, admiral, died 1759, aged 44.
- Watteau, Anthony, French landscape painter, born 1684; died 1721.
- Watts, Isaac, the Independent minister, born 1673; died 1748.
- Wepfer, John, the German anatomist, died 1695.
- West, Admiral, died 1757, aged 43.
- West, Gilbert, the poet, died 1756.
- Westminster, Matthew of, the historian, died about 1380.
- Wharton, Sir George, the royalist, b. 1617; d. 1681.
- Wharton, Philip duke of, declared a traitor, 1729; died in a convent. about 1731.
- Whichcot, Rev. Benjamin, the theological writer, born 1609; died 1683.
- Whiston, Rev. William, the astronomer, born 1667; died 1752.
- Whitby, Rev. Daniel, polemical writer, born 1638; died 1726.
- Whitehead, Paul, the poet, born 1710; died 1774.
- Whitelock, Bulstrode, the politician, b. 1605; d. 1676.
- Whitfield, Rev. George, founder of the methodists, born 1714; excluded the church, May 10, 1739; died 1770. See Methodism.

Whit,

- Whittington, Sir Richard, mayor of London, 1421.
 Whittington, Robert, the rhetorician, flourished, 1530.
 Wickliffe, the reformer, the first of any eminence that opposed popery. born 1324; preached against the pope's supremacy, 1377; died 1385; and 48 years after, his bones were burnt for being a heretic.
 Wicks, Thomas, the historian, flourished 1290.
 Wilcocks, Rev. Thomas, flourished 1599.
 Wildens. John, Flemish landscape painter, born 1600, died 1644.
 Wilkins, bishop of Chester, philosophical writer, born 1582; died 1672.
 Wilks, the player, cotemporary with Betterton.
 William, of Spire, the mathematician, flourished, 1081.
 William, archbishop of Tyre, historian of the Crusades, died 1184.
 Willis, Brown, the antiquary, b. 1682; d. 1760.
 Willis, Dr. Thomas, medical writer, born 1621; died 1675.
 Wilton, Samuel, Esq. bequeathed 20,000*l.* to be lent out in small sums. to industrious tradesmen, 1771.
 Wilton, Arthur, the historian. b. 1596; d. 1652.
 Wilton, Thomas, bishop of Sodor and Man, the theologian, born 1662; died 1755.
 Winchelsea Anne countess of, the poetess, died 1720.
 Wingate, Edmund, died Dec 16 1656, aged 61.
 Winkelman, Abbé, antiquary to the Pope, murdered at Trieste, 1768.
 Winslow, James, the Danish anatomist, born 1669; died 1760.
 Wishart, the reformer, burnt at St. Andrews, 1546.
 Wissing, William, Dutch painter, b. 1656; d. 1687.
 Witfius, Herman, the Dutch historian, d. 1708.
 Witz, de, John, the Dutch statesman and patriot, with his brother, murdered by the populace at the Hague, August 10. 1672.
 Woden, or Odin, was a leader of the Asiatic Goths, about 70 years before Christ. By the Scandinavians he was styled a god.

- Woodward, Dr. the philosopher, born 1665; died 1728.
- Wolfe, General James, killed at the siege of Quebec, 1759 aged 33.
- Wolfius, died, 1580, aged 64.
- Woollaston, Reverend William, the philosopher, born 1659; died 1724.
- Wood, Anthony, the biographer, b. 1632; d. 1695.
- Woolston, Rev. Thomas, polemical writer, b. 1669; punished for blasphemy, 1720; died, 1730.
- Wormius, Olaus, the Danish historian, born 1588; died 1654. Christian, his grandson, the historian, died 1737.
- Wotton, Edward, natural philosopher, died 1555; aged 63.
- Wotton, Sir Henry, seaman and poet, born 1568; died 1639.
- Wotton, Rev. William, critic and philosopher, born 1666; died 1726.
- Wouters, Francis Flemish landscape painter, died 1659.
- Wouvermans, Philip, Dutch landscape painter, born 1620; died 1688.
- Wren, Sir Christopher, the surveyor knighted, 1674; died 1723, aged 90.
- Wyatt, Sir Thomas, the poet, died, 1541, aged 37.
- Wycherly, William, the comic poet, born 1640; died 1715.
- Wynants, John, Dutch landscape painter, born 1600; died 1670.

X.

XANTIPPU S, a Spartan leader, at the head of the Carthaginians, defeated the Romans, killed 30,000, and took 15,000 prisoners; the Romans lost, at the same time, by shipwreck, 220 ships, 255 before Christ. The Carthaginians ashamed to owe their deliverance to a Spartan, though they had invited him, under pretence of conveying him and his attendants home, put them to death on their passage.

Xavier.

- Xavier, St. Francis, a Jesuit, one of the earliest missionaries to the Indies, died 1552.
 Xenocrates, the Grecian philosopher, died about 314 before Christ,
 Xenocrates, the Greek physician, practised at Rome, about 60.
 Xenophanes, the Greek poet, flourished 580 before Christ.
 Xenophon, the Athenian general and historian, died at Corinth, 359 before Christ, aged about 90.
 Xerxes, son of Darius, king of Persia, began his expedition against Greece, 481; killed in his sleep, by Artabanes, 464 before Christ. See Sardis.
 Ximenes, Cardinal de regent of Spain, died 1517, aged 80. He commanded an army.

Y.

- Y**ALDEN, Rev. Dr. Thomas, political writer, died, 1736, aged 65,
 York, Edward, duke of, elder brother to George III., died at Monaco, Sept. 1767, aged 27.
 York, Charles, lord chancellor, killed himself, Jan. 1770.
 Young, Dr. Edward, the poet, died 1765, aged 81.

Z.

- Z**AMET died 1614.
 Zanolxis, the Greek philosopher, flourished 520 before Christ.
 Zechariah flourished 520 before Christ.
 Zeno, the Greek philosopher, founder of the Stoics, died 264, aged 98.
 Zeno of Sidon, the Epicurean philosopher, flourished 83.
 Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, 273; died about 280.
 Zenodotus, librarian at Alexandria, 287 before Christ.
 Zephaniah the prophet, flourished 641 before Christ.
 Zeuxis the Greek painter, flourished 468 before Christ.
 Zinzendorf, Count, a German, chief of the Moravians,

ans, whom he introduced into England, died 1760; aged 70. See Moravians.

Zoilus, the Greek rhetorician, flourished 259 before Christ.

Zonaras, the Greek historian, flourished 1118.

Zoroaster, the Persian philosopher, flourished 2066 before Christ.

Zosimus, the Greek historian, flourished 425.

Zouche, Richard, the civilian, died 1660.

Zuccherò, Frederic, Italian history painter, born 1543; died 1609.

Zuinglius, pastor at Zurich, the reformer, killed in the Swiss war, 1531, aged 44.

A LIST of the **KINGS** of the **SAXON** **HEPTARCHY.**

I. KENT, began 447, ended 834.

		<i>Reigned years.</i>
Pagans.	1. Hengist	31
	2. Esca	24
	3. Otta or Oſta	20
	4. Immeric	29
Christians,	5. Ethelbert.....	56
	6. Eadbald	24
	7. Ercombert	24
	8. Edgbert.....	9
	9. Lothair	12
	10. Eðric	7
	11. Withred	33
	12. Eðbert	23
	13. Eðilbert.....	11
	14. Alric	34
	15. Eðilbert.....	3
	16. Cuthred	8
	17. Baldred	18

II. SOUTH-SAXONS, or SUSSEX began 491, ended about 630.

Pagans.	1. Ella	32
	2. Cissa	75
	3. Ethelwolf	25
	4. Berthune	
	5. Authune	

III. WEST-SAXONY, or WESSEX, began 519, ended 838.

Pagans.	1. Cerdic.....	16
	2. Cynric.....	26
	3. Ceaulin	31
	4. Cebric	6
	5. Ceolwulf.....	14
	6. Cinegils	

Reigned years.

Christians.	{	6. Cinegils and Rinchelm	31
		7. Kenewall and Sexburge	32
		8. Elciwin	2
Pagan.	{	9. Kentwin	9
		10. Cedwalla	38
		11. Ina	38
Christians.	{	12. Ethelhard	14
		13. Cuthred	14
		14. Sigebert	1
		15. Kinewulf	29
		16. Brithric	16
		17. Edgbert	37

IV. EAST-SAXONY, or SUSSEX, began 527, ended 747.

The time these kings reigned are not mentioned,
because there is nothing certain of them.

Pagans.	{	1. Erkenwin.	
		2. Sleda.	
		3. Sebert.	
Christians.	{	4. Sexred, Seward, and Sigebert,	
		5. Sigebert the Little. [brothers,	
		6. Sigebert the Good.	
		7. Swithelm.	
		8. Sigher and Seba.	
		9. Sigheard and Senfred.	
		10. Offa.	
		11. Selred.	
		12. Swithred.	

V. NORTHUMBERLAND, began 547, ended 792.

Pagans.	{	1. Ida	12
		2. Ella	30
		3. Ederic	4
		4. Edelfrid	24
		5. Edwin	

		<i>Reigned years.</i>
Christians.	{ 5. Edwin	17
	6. Ofwald	9
	7. Ofwy	28
	8. Egfrid	15
	9. Alfrid	19
	10. Ofred	11
	11. Kenred	2
	12. Ofric	11
	13. Ceolwulf	8
	14. Egbert, alias Eadbert	20
	15. Ofulf	1
	16. Ethelwald, alias Mollo	6
	17. Alured	9
	18. Ethelred, alias Ethelbert	4
	19. Alfwold	11
	20. Ofred ; then Ethelbert again.	

After Ethelbert was slain, there was an Interregnum of 33 years, during which time, the kingdom was in the possession of Edgbert, king of the West-Saxons.

VI. EAST-ANGLES, began 575, ended 793.

Pagans.	{ 1. Uffa	7
	2. Titist	10
	3. Redwald	44
	4. Eorpwald	12
	5. Sigebert.	
	6. Egric.	
Christians.	7. Anna	13
	8. Ethelbert.	
	9. Ethelwald	9
	10. Adulf	19
	11. Elfwald	7
	12. Beorna	24
	13. Ethelred	52
	14. Ethelbert	5

When Ethelbert was slain by Offa, it was united to Mercia ; yet St. Edmund reigned afterwards, and was murdered by the Danes, in 870.

VII. MERCIA

VII. MERCIA, began 582, ended 874.

Reigned years.

Pans.	{ Cridda, Wibba, and Cheorl, petty kings.	
	1. Penda, Ann.Dom. 625.	
Christians.	2. Peada and Oswy, dukes	3
	3. Wulfer	16
	4. Ethelred, alias Ædired	30
	5. Kenred	4
	6. Ceolred	8
	7. Ethelbald	41
	8. Beornred	1
	9. Offa	38
	10. Egfer	1
	11. Kenulf	2
	12. Kenelm and Ceolulf	1
	13. Beornulf	3
	14. Ludecan	2
	15. Withlaf	13
	16. Bertulf	13
	17. Burrhed	22
	18. Ceolwulf.	

KINGS of SCOTLAND, and the Time
they reigned.

The first King, FERGUS I. began to reign 328
before Christ.

Began to
reign.

Names.

- 1003, Malcolm II. 84th monarch.
- 1033, Duncan, grandson to Malcolm.
- 1040, Macbeth, *Tyrant*, grandson to Malcolm II.
- 1057, Malcolm III. son of Duncan.
- 1093, Donald VII. brother to Malcolm.
- 1094, Duncan II. natural son to Malcolm III.
- 1096, Edgar, son of Malcolm III.
- 1106, Alexander, brother to Edgar.
- 1124, David, brother to Alexander, and son to Malcolm III.
- 1153, Malcolm IV. grandson to Malcolm III.

Began

Began to
reign.

Names.

- 1165, William, brother to Malcolm IV.
 1214, Alexander II. son to William.
 1249, Alexander III. son to Alexander.
 1235, *Interregnum*.
 1282, John Baliol, great grandson of David I.
 1306, Robert I. grandson of David I.
 1329, David II. (son to Robert) and Edward.
 1370, Robert II. the first of the Stuarts, nephew to David.
 1390, John Robert, son to Robert.
 1423, James I. son to John.
 1437, James II son to James I.
 1460, James III. son to James II.
 1488, James IV. son to James III.
 1513, James V. son to James IV.
 1542, Mary Stuart, daughter to James V.
 1567, James VI. son to Mary.

The successors of James VI. became kings of England till 1707, when the two kingdoms were united.

A LIST of the KINGS of FRANCE since
WILLIAM the CONQUEROR.

	Died.
Henry I.	1060
Philip I. son of Henry	1108
Lewis VI. son of Philip	1137
Lewis VII. son of Lewis	1180
Philip II. the August son of Lewis	1223
Lewis VIII. son of Philip	1226
Lewis IX. Saint, son of Lewis	1270
Philip III. the Hardy, son of Lewis	1285
Philip IV. the Fair, son of Philip	1314
Lewis X. son of Philip	1316
Philip V. brother to Lewis	1323
Charles IV. the Fair, brother to Philip	1327
Edward of England crowned.	
Philip V. the Courtier, nephew to Charles IV.	1350
John, died in London, son to Philip	1364
Charles V.	

	Died.
Charles V. the Wise, son to John.....	1380
Charles VI. the Well-beloved, son to Charles....	1422
Charles VII. the Victorious, son to Charles ...	1462
Henry VI. of England, proclaimed.	
Lewis XI. son to Charles	1482
Charles VIII. son to Lewis.....	1498
Lewis XII. cousin to Charles.....	1515
Francis I.	1524
Henry II. son to Francis	1559
Francis II. son to Henry.....	1560
Charles IX. brother to Francis	1574
Henry III. brother to Charles, last of the house of Valois.....	1589
Henry IV. king of Navarre, twenty-second cousin to Henry III. and first of the Bourbon family.....	1610
Lewis XIII. son to Henry	1643
Lewis XIV. son to Lewis	1715
Lewis XV. grandson to Lewis.....	1774
Lewis XVI, <i>ditto</i> to Lewis, beheaded Jan. 21, 1793.	

K I N G S of N A P L E S, &c.

	<i>Began to reign.</i>
Roger First, King of the two Scicilies, son of the first Earl of Sicily	1127
William I. son of Roger.	1154
William II. son of William I.	1167
Tancred, natural son of Roger.....	1189
William XIV. son of Tancred	1192
Henry, Emperor of Germany.....	1194
Frederick, Emperor of Germany.....	1198
Conrad, Emperor of Germany	1250
Manfred, the Usurper	1254
Charles I. Brother to Lewis IX. of France, Con- queror of Naples only.....	1266
Charles II. Son of Charles.....	1285
Robert, second Son of Charles II.	1309
Joan, Grand-daughter to Robert (deposed,	1343
Vol. II. I	Jean

	<i>Began to reign.</i>
Charles III. of Durazzo, King of Hungary, (invader, slain).....	1382
Ladislaus, Son of Charles III.	1386
Joan II. Sister of Ladislaus (deposed)	1414
Alphonfus, King of Sicily, Conqueror	1435
Ferdinand, Natural Son of Ferdinand, King of the Two Sicilies.....	1458
Alphonfus, II. Son of Ferdinand, (abdicated)	1491
Ferdinand II. Son of Alphonfus II.	1495
Frederick II. Uncle to Ferdinand II. (deposed)	1496
Ferdinand III. King of Spain, Conqueror	1504
Charles IV. as Vth. Emperor of Germany	1516
Philip II. King of Spain, Son to Charles IV.	1556
Philip III. king of Spain, son of Philip II.	1598
Philip V. king of Spain, and son of Philip III.	1621
Charles V. king of Spain, 2d. son of Philip IV.	1665
Philip V. of Spain, son of Louis XIV. of France nephew of Charles V.....	1700
Charles VI. emperor deposed by	1706
Charles VII. infant of Spain, on his succession to Spain	1734
Ferdinand IV. third son of Charles VII.	1759

KINGS of POLAND.

	<i>Began to reign.</i>
Uladislaus I. the twentieth sovereign, brother to the last king	1082
Boleslaus III. son of Uladislaus	1102
Uladislaus II. son of Boleslaus	1140
Boleslaus IV. son of Uladislaus	1146
Mieceslaus III. brother of Boleslaus	1173
Cassimir II. brother of Mieceslaus	1178
Lescus V. son of Cassimir	1194
Mieceslaus III.	1200
Uladislaus III. son of Mieceslaus	1203
Lescus V. again	1206
Boleslaus V. son of Lescus	1228
Lescus VI. nephew of Lescus V.	1279
Premislaus, duke of Great Poland	1295
Uladislaus IV.	1296
	Wenceslaus

Began to reign.

Wenceslaus	1300
Uladislaus IV. again	1306
Cassimir III. son of Uladislaus	1333
Lewis, king of Hungary, nephew to Cassimir	1370
Hedwigis, married in 1385 to	1383
Uladislaus V. husband of Hedwigis, and king of Hungary	1385
Uladislaus VI. son of Uladislaus and king of Hungary.....	1434
Boleslaus VI. duke of Massovia	1444
Cassimir IV. brother to Uladislaus VI.	1447
John, son of Cassimir	1492
Alexander, brother to John	1502
Sigismund I. brother of Alexander	1507
Sigismund II. son of Sigismund	1548
Henry, brother to Charles VI. of France	1573
Stephen, king of Transylvania	1576
Sigismund III. son of the king of Sweden.....	1583
Uladislaus VII. son of Sigismund	1632
John II.	1648
Michael, a Russian prince	1669
John III. Sobieski, grand marshal of Poland	1674
Frederick II. elector of Saxony	1697
Stanislaus I.	1704
Frederick II. again.....	1710
Frederick III. son of Frederick II.	1733
Stanislaus II. count Poniatowsky	1764

KINGS of SWEDEN.

Began to reign.

Ingo, sixth monarch	1060
Halston, brother of Ingo	1064
Philip, son of Halston.....	1080
Ingo II. son of Philip.....	1100
Ragwald.....	1130
Magnus I. son of Nich. king of Denmark	1133
Suercher II.	1144
Eric X.	1150
Charles VII. son of Suercher II.	1162

	<i>Began to reign.</i>
Canute, son of Eric X.	1168
Schercher III. son of Charles VII.	1192
Eric XI. son of Canute	1211
John I. son of Suercher III.	1220
Eric XII. son of Eric XI.	1223
Waldemar, nephew to Eric XII.	1250
Magnus II. brother to Waldemar	1279
Birgir, son to Magnus	1290
Magnus III. nephew to Birgir	1320
Albert	1365
Margaret, queen of Denmark and Norway	1394
Eric XIII. nephew to Margaret	1411
Christopher, nephew to Eric.	1441
Charles VIII.	1448
Christian I. king of Denmark	1458
Charles VIII. again	1469
Christian I. again	1471
John II. son of Christian	1497
Christian II. son of John	1520
Gustavus I. Vasa, grand nephew to Charles VIII.	1528
Eric XIV. son of Gustavus.	1556
John III. brother to Eric	1569
Sigismund I. king of Poland, son to John	1592
Charles IX. brother to John III.	1606
Gustavus II. Adolphus, aged 17.	1611
Christiana, aged 6, daughter to Gustavus	1633
Charles X. cousin to Christiana	1654
Charles XI. son to Charles, aged 4 years	1660
Charles XII. son to Charles, aged 15	1699
Ulrique, sister to Charles, and princess of Hesse	1718
Adolphus, duke of Holstein	1751
Gustavus III. son of Adolphus	1771
Gustavus IV. son of Gustavus III. aged 12	1792

KINGS of DENMARK.

	<i>Began to reign.</i>
Canute II. nineteenth monarch, king of Engl.	1014
Hardicanute II. king of Engl. son of Canute	1036
Magnus	

Began to reign.

Magnus I. king of Norway, who united the two
crowns 1041

Suenon, nephew of Canute II. 1048

Harold IV. natural son of Suenon 1079

Canute III. brother to Harold 1080

Olaus II. brother to Canute 1086

Eric III. brother to Olaus 1097

Nicholes, brother to Eric 1106

Eric IV. nat. son of Eric III. 1135

Eric V. nephew to Eric IV. 1138

Suenon III. nat. son to Eric III. 1147

The kingdom divided between him and Canute
IV.

Waldemar I. 1157

Canute V. son of Waldemar 1182

Waldemar II. son of Canute 1202

Eric VI. son of Waldemar 1240

Abel I. brother to Eric 1250

Christopher I. brother to Abel 1252

Eric VII. son of Christopher 1259

Eric VIII. son of Eric 1286

Christopher II. brother to Eric 1319

He divided the kingdom with his son Eric IX.

Waldemar III. 1340

Olaus III. grandson to Waldemar 1375

Margaret I. mother to Olaus 1385

Eric X. nephew to Margaret 1411

Christopher III. nephew to Eric 1439

Christian I. The House of Oldenburg 1448

John, son to Christian 1481

Christian II. son to John 1513

Frederick I. 1523

Christian III. son of Frederick 1534

Frederick II. son of Christian 1559

Christian IV. son of Frederick 1588

Frederick III. son of Christian 1648

Christian V. son of Frederick 1670

Frederick IV. son of Christian 1699

Christian VI. son of Frederick 1730

Frederick V. son of Christian 1746

Christian VII. son of Frederick 1766

KINGS of SPAIN since the UNION of CASTILE and ARRAGON.

	<i>Began to reign.</i>
Ferdinand and Isabella	1492
Joan II. daughter of Isabella	1504
Philip, arch-duke of Austria, husband to Joan. Charles, son of Philip, afterwards Emperor of Germany.....	1506
Philip II. son of Charles, married to Mary I. of England.....	1556
Philip III. 4th son of Philip II.	1598
Philip IV. son of Philip III.	1621
Charles II. 2d son of Philip IV.	1665
Philip V. grandson to Lewis XIV. of France....	1700
Lewis, son to Philip	1724
Philip V. again	1727
Ferdinand VI. 4th son of Philip	1746
Charles III. half brother to Ferdinand	1759
Charles IV. son of Charles III.	1788

Navarre was a separate kingdom till united to Spain in Philip III.

The kings of Spain were kings of Portugal, from 1580 till the Revolution, under the duke of Braganza, in 1640.

KINGS of PORTUGAL since the REVOLUTION under BRAGANZA, 1640.

	<i>Began to reign.</i>
John IV.....	1640
Alfonso VI. 2d son of John	1646
Peter II. brother to Alfonso, 3d son of John.....	1683
John V. son of Peter	1706
Joseph, son of John	1750
Mary daughter of Joseph	1777

KINGS of PRUSSIA.

Began to reign.

Frederick I. first king	1701
Frederick II. son to Frederick	1713
Frederick III. son to Frederick II.....	1740
Frederick IV. nephew to Frederick III.	1786

KINGS of HUNGARY and BOHEMIA,

Began to reign.

Solomon. 7th king	1063
Geiza I. son of the last king but one	1073
St. Ladislaus, brother to Geiza	1076
Coloman, son of Geiza	1095
Stephen II. son of Coloman	1114
Bela II. son of Stephen's uncle	1131
Geiza II. son of Bela	1141
Stephen III. son of Geiza	1161
Bela III. brother to Stephen	1173
Emeric, son to Bela	1191
Ladislaus II. son of Emeric.....	1200
Andrew II. son of Bela III.	1201
Bela IV. son of Andrew.....	1235
Stephen IV. son of Bela IV.	1275
Ladislaus III. son of Stephen	1278
Andrew III.	1291
Wenceslaus, son of the king of Bohemia.....	1301
Otho, duke of Bavaria.....	1304
Charles	1309
Lewis I. son of Charles	1342
Mary, daughter to Lewis.	1383
Mary, and Sigismund her husband, emperor of Germany.....	1389
Albert, son in law to Sigismund, and king of Bohemia.....	1437
Ladislaus IV. king of Poland.....	1440
Ladislaus V. posthumous son of Albert.....	1444
Matthias I.	1458
Ladislaus	

	<i>Began to reign.</i>
Ladislaus VI. king of Bohemia, and son of the king of Poland.....	1490
Lewis II. son of Ladislaus	1516
John	1526
Ferdinand I. (brother in law to Lewis II.) king of Bohemia, and afterwards emperor of Ger- many	1527
John again.....	1534
John II. son of John	1539
Maximilian, son of Ferdinand I. and emperor of Germany	1561
Rodolphus, son of Maximilian and emperor of Germany.....	1573
Matthias II. brother to Rodolphus, and emperor of Germany.....	1609
Ferdinand II. brother to Matthias, and emperor	1618
Ferdinand III. son of Ferdinand, and emperor of Germany.....	1625
Ferdinand IV. son of Ferdinand III.....	1647
Leopold, brother to Ferdinand IV. and emperor of Germany.....	1656
Joseph, son to Leopold, and emperor	1687
Charles VI. brother to Joseph, and emperor....	1711
Maria, daughter of Charles, and married to Francis I. emperor of Germany.....	1740
Joseph II. son of Maria, and emperor	1780
Leopold II. brother of Joseph II. and emperor	1790
Francis I. son of Leopold II. and Emperor	1792

EMPERORS of RUSSIA.

	<i>Began to reign.</i>
John III. succeeded his father as Great Duke or Czar	1462
Demetrius, grandson of John.....	1504
Basile V. son of John III.....	1504
John IV. son of Basile	1534
Theodore I. son of John IV.....	1584
Bovise, brother to Theodore's wife	1598
	Theodore

	<i>Began to reign.</i>
Theodore II. son of Bovise	1605
Demetrius II.	1605
Choufki	1606
Michael, a relation of the preceding Czar's	1613
Alexis, son of Michael	1645
Theodore III. son of Alexis	1676
Peter I. brother of Theodore	1682
Catherine I. wife of Peter I. crowned empress ..	1725
Peter II. son of Alexis	1727
Ann, niece to Peter I.	1730
John V. son of Ann's niece, aged two months ..	1740
Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I.	1741
Peter III. nephew to Elizabeth	1762
Catherine II. wife of Peter III.	1763

EMPERORS of ROME, from the Foundation of
ROME, 753 before Christ.

Names.	<i>Began to</i>		<i>Began to</i>
	<i>reign.</i>		<i>reign.</i>
	Bef. Xt.		Aft. Xt.
Romulus, <i>first king</i>	753	Galba	68
<i>Interregnum</i>	716	Otho	69
Numa Pompilius	715	Vitellius	69
Tullus Hostilius	672	Vespasian	69
<i>Battle of the Horatii</i>		Titus	79
<i>and Curatii</i>	669	Domitian	81
Ancus Martius	640	Nerva	96
Tarquin <i>the elder</i>	616	Trajan	98
Servius Tullius	578	Adrian	117
Tarquin, <i>the proud</i>	534	Antoninus Pius	138
<i>Republic of Rome</i>	500	M. Aurelius }	161
Augustus, <i>first Rom. Em.</i>	31	L. Verus }	
	After Xt	M. Aurel. <i>alone</i>	170
Tiberius	14	Commodus	180
Caligula	37	Pertinax	193
Claudius	41	Didius Julianus	193
Nero	54	Pescenius Niger	193
L. Clodius Macer. <i>Tyrant.</i>		Clodius Albinus	
		S. Severus	

	<i>Began to reign. Aft. Xt.</i>		<i>Began to reign. Aft. Xt.</i>
S. Severus	193	Lic. Valerianus,	
M. A. Antoninus }		son of Valer.	
P. Sept. Geta }	211	Lic. Salonius, son	
M. Apel. Sev. Ma-		of Galien.	
crinus	217	Sulpicius Antoninus.	
M. Aur. Ant. Ela-		M. Aur. Cl. Gothicus	268
gabalus	218	Quintilius, brother of	
Alexander Severus	222	Claudius	
Uranus Tyran.		Domet. Aurelianus	270
C. Jul. Verus Maxi-		Firminus, Tyrant in	
mus	235	Egypt	
M. Ant. Africa-		Tetricus, Tyrant among	
nus, elder		the Gauls.	
M. Ant. Africa-	237	Ahenodorus.	
nus, younger,		Herodias Vabalathus.	
Pupienus and Balbinus	237	A. Septimius.	
Gordian III.	238	Interregnum	275
Philippus, father	244	Tacitus	275
Philippus, son		Florianus	276
T. Jul. Mar. Paca-		Probus	276
tianus		Saturnius, Proculus,	
P. Sarvil. Marinus.		Bonofius.	
Decius	249	M. Aurel. Carus	282
Herennius Etruscus		M. Aurel. Carinus.	
Hostilianus	251	Numerianus.	
L. Priscus Tyran.		M. Aur. Julian. Sa-	
Jul. Valens, Tyr.		brinus	284
M. Aufidius Perenna,		Dioclesian and Max-	
Tyran.		im. Hercules.	
Trebonianus Gallus.		Selviuſ Amandus, Pom-	
Vibius Volufianus.		ponius, Aelianus,	
C. Jul. Æmilianus	253	Carauſius, Allectus	
Licin. Valerianus,		Epideus, Achilleus,	
father	253	Domitius, Domitia-	
Lic. Egnat. Gallie-		nus, Tyran.	
nus, ſon of Valeri-		Conſt. Chlorus, &	
anus alone	253	Galer. Val. Maxi-	305
		minus	
		Flav.	

	<i>Began to reign. Aft. Xt.</i>		<i>Began to reign. Aft. Xt.</i>
Flav. Val. Severus.		Constantine, <i>the</i>	
C. Gal. Val. Maxi-		younger, died in	
minus.		340	
M. Aur. Val. Max-		Constance	} 337
entius.		Saturninus.	
<i>Alexander, Tyran.</i>		Constant.	337
P. Val. Lic. Lyci-		Magnentius, Nepotia-	
nus Cæsar.		nus, Vetranton and	
<i>Valerius Valens.</i>		Sylvanus, Tyrants	
<i>Martinianus.</i>		Julian, <i>the apostate</i>	361
Constantine, <i>the Gr.</i>		Jovian	363

After this time, the Roman Empire was divided into Western and Eastern; Rome being the capital of the first, Constantinople of the last. The Western ended in 494; the Eastern in 1204.

WESTERN EMPIRE.

Seat,—Rome.

	<i>Began to reign.</i>		<i>Began to reign.</i>
Valentinian I.	364	Majorianus	457
Gratian	375	Severus III.	461
Valentian II.	383	Anthemius	466
Honorius, son of The-		Olybrius	473
odosius the Great	394	Glycerius	474
John	423	Julius	474
Valentinian III.	425	Orestes	475
Maximus	455	Romulus	476
Avilus	455		

The next emperor took the title of king of Italy, whose successors afterwards, in Charlemagne, became emperors of Germany, 800, and were crowned at Rome. See Emperors of Germany.

EASTERN

THE HISTORIAN'S EASTERN EMPIRE.

Seat, — CONSTANTINOPLE.

	<i>Began to reign.</i>		<i>Began to reign.</i>
Valens	364	Saturacius	811
Theodosius the Great	379	Michael	811
Arcadius, son of Theodosius the Great	395	Leo VI.	813
Theodosius II.	408	Michael II.	821
Marcian	450	Theophilus	829
Leo I.	457	Michael III.	842
Leo II.	474	Basilus	867
Zeno	474	Leo VII.	886
Anastasius	491	Constantine IX.	910
Justin	518	Romanus II.	959
Justinian	527	Nicephorus II.	963
Justin II.	565	Zemisces	970
Tiberius	581	Basilus II. and Con-	
Mauritius	586	stantine X.	975
Phocas	602	Romanus III.	1028
Heraclius	610	Michael IV.	1033
Constantine III.	641	Michael V.	1041
Constantine IV.	641	Constantine XI.	1041
Constans II.	642	Theodora	1054
Metius	668	Michael VI.	1056
Constantine V.	668	Isaac	1057
Justinian II.	685	Constantine XII.	1059
Leo. III.	694	Michael VII.	1067
Abfimaris	696	Romanus IV.	1068
Justinian III.	703	Michael VIII.	1071
Phillipicus	711	Nicephorus III.	1078
Anastasius II.	713	Alexius	1080
Theodosius III.	714	John	1118
Leo IV.	716	Emanuel	1142
Constantine VI.	741	Alexius II.	1180
Leo V.	775	Andronicus	1183
Constantine VII.	780	Isaac II.	1185
Irene	797	Alexius III.	1195
Nicephorus	802	Isaac III.	1203
		Alexius IV.	1204
		After	

After this, the empire was divided into those of Adrianople and Constantinople, till they were united again by conquest under Mahomet II. emperor of Constantinople, May 29, 1448. See Emperors of Constantinople.

EMPERORS of CONSTANTINOPLE.

	<i>Began to reign.</i>
Mahomet II. (See Eastern Empire.)	1451
Corcutus, grandson to Mahomet.....	1481
Zemin, father to Corcutus.....	1481
Bajazet II. brother to Zemin	1481
Selim, son to Bajazet.....	1512
Solyman II. son to Selim	1520
Selim II. son to Solyman	1566
Amurah III. son to Selim	1574
Mahomet III. son to Amurath	1595
Achmet I. son to Mahomet	1604
Mustapha I. brother to Achmet	1617
Osman I. aged 16, neph. to Mustapha, (murdered).....	1617
Mustapha again	1622
Amurath IV. grandson to Mustapha	1623
Ibrahim, brother to Amurath	1640
Mahomet IV. son to Ibrahim.....	1655
Solyman III. brother to Mahomet	1687
Achmet II. brother to Solyman	1691
Mustapha II. son to Mahomet IV.....	1695
Achmet III. brother to Mustapha	1703
Mahomet V.	1730
Osman III. brother to Mahomet.....	1754
Mustapha III. brother to Osman.....	1757
Achmet III. or Adulhamed, brother to Mustapha	1774
Selim III. nephew of Achmet III. born 1761	1789

EMPERORS of GERMANY.

	<i>Began to reign.</i>
Charlemagne, first emperor. (See Western Empire.).....	800
Lewis I. son of Charlemagne.....	814
Lotharius I. son of Lewis	840
Lewis II. son of Lotharius.....	845
Charles II. nephew to Lewis.....	875
Lewis III. son of Charles	878
Charles III. brother to Lewis III.....	880
Arnolph, bastard brother to Charles.....	888
Lewis IV. son of Arnolph	900
Conrade I. duke of Hesse, first elected emperor	912
Henry, duke of Saxony.....	920
Otho I. son of Henry.....	936
Otho II. son of Otho I.	974
Otho III. son of Otho II.	983
Henry II. duke of Bavaria, cousin german to Otho III.....	1002
Conrade II. duke of Franconia	1024
Henry III. son of Conrade.....	1040
Henry IV. son of Henry III.....	1056
Henry V. son of Henry IV.	1106
Lotharius II.	1125
Conrade III. nephew to Henry V.	1138
Frederick I. nephew to Conrade	1152
Henry VI. son to Frederick	1190
Philip brother to Henry.....	1197
Otho IV. son in law to Philip.....	1208
Frederick II. son of Henry VI.	1215
Henry VII.....	1245
William	1246
Conrade IV. son of Frederick II.	1250
Richard, brother to Henry III. of England	1257

INTERREGNUM. 1259.

Rodolph I.	1273
Adolph	1292
Albert I. son of Rodolph	1297
Henry	

Henry VIII.	1308
Lewis V. and Frederick III.	1314
Lewis V. alone	1322
Charles IV.	1346
Wenceslaus, son of Charles	1378
Robert	1400
Sigismund, king of Hungary.....	1411
Albert II. king of Bohemia, and son in law to Sigismund	1437
Frederick III.	1439
Maximilian I. son of Frederick	1493
Charles V. king of Spain, grandson to Maxi- milian	1519
Ferdinand I. brother to Charles.....	1558
Maximilian II. son to Ferdinand	1564
Rodolph II. son of Maximilian.....	1577
Matthias, brother to Rodolph	1613
Ferdinand II. cousin to Matthias	1620
Ferdinand III. son of Ferdinand II.	1638
Leopold I. son of Ferdinand III.	1658
Joseph I. king of Hungary and Bohemia, son of Leopold.....	1705
Charles VI. brother to Joseph	1711
Charles VII.	1742
Francis I. married to the queen of Hungary and Bohemia, daughter of Charles VI.	1745
Joseph II. king of Hungary and Bohemia, son of Francis	1765
Leopold II. ditto brother to Joseph II.	1790

See HUNGARY.

P O P E S .

	Began to reign.		Began to reign.
Alexander II. 164th pope	1061	Paschal II.	1099
Gregory VII.	1073	Gelasius II.	1118
Victor III.	1086	Calixtus II.	1119
Urban II.	1088	Honorius II.	1124
		Innocent II.	1130
	K 2	Cælestine	

	Began to reign.		Began to reign.
Cælestine II.	1143	Urban VI.	1378
Lucius IV.	1144	Clement VII. anti-	
Eugenius III.	1145	pope, died 1394.	
Anastafius IV.	1153	Boniface IX.	1389
Adrian IV.	1153	Benedict XIII.	
Alexander III.	1159	antipope.	
Lucius III.	1181	Innocent VII.	1404
Urban III.	1185	Gregory XII.	1406
Gregory VIII.	1187	Alexander V.	1409
Clement III.	1187	John XXIII.	1410
Cælestine III.	1191	Martin V.	1417
Innocent III.	1198	Eugenius IV.	1431
Honorius III.	1216	Nicholas V.	1447
Gregory IX.	1227	Calixtus III.	1455
Cælestine IV.	1241	Pius II.	1458
Innocent IV.	1243	Paul II.	1464
Alexander IV.	1254	Sextus IV.	1476
Urban IV.	1261	Innocent VIII.	1484
Clement IV.	1265	Alexander VI.	1492
Gregory X.	1271	Pius III.	1503
Innocent V.	1276	Julius II.	1503
Adrian V.	1276	Leo X.	1513
Vicedominus	1276	Adrian VI.	1522
John XX. or XXI.	1276	Clement VII.	1523
Nicholas III.	1277	Paul III.	1534
Honorius IV.	1285	Julius III.	1550
Nicholas IV. died		Marcellus V.	1555
1292.	1288	Paul IV.	1555
See vacant 2 years		Pius IV.	1559
and 3 months.		Pius V.	1566
Cælestine V.	1294	Gregory XIII.	1572
Boniface VIII.	1294	Sixtus V.	1585
Benedict XI.	1303	Urban VII.	1590
Clement V.	1305	Gregory XIV.	1590
John XXI. or XXII.	1316	Innocent IX.	1591
Benedict XII.	1334	Clement VIII.	1592
Clement VI.	1342	Leo XI.	1605
Innocent VI.	1352	Paul V.	1605
Urban V.	1362	Gregory XV.	1621
Gregory XI.	1370	Urban VIII.	1623
		Innocent	

	Began to reign.		Began to reign.
Innocent X.	1644	Innocent XIII.	1721
Alexander VII.	1655	Benedict XIII.	1724
Clement IX.	1667	Clement XII.	1730
Clement X.	1670	Benedict XIV.	1740
Innocent XI.	1676	Clement XIII.	1758
Alexander VIII.	1689	Clement XIV.	1769
Innocent XII.	1691	Pius VI. Feb. 15,	1775
Clement XI.	1700		

The KINGS of each COUNTRY.

Countries.	Began to reign.
<i>Constantinople.</i> Selim III. born 1761.	1789
<i>Denmark.</i> Christian VII. born Jan. 29, 1749.	1766
<i>France.</i>	
<i>Germany.</i> Francis born Feb. 12, 1768.	1792
<i>Holland.</i> William V. prince of Orange, born March 5, 1748	1766
<i>Hungary and Bohemia.</i> Francis II. emperor of Germany. See Germany.)	1792
<i>Modena.</i> Hercules Renaud, born 1727.	
<i>Sicily.</i> Ferdinand IV. born Jan. 12, 1751.	1759
<i>Poland.</i> Stanislaus, born Jan. 17, 1732.	1764
<i>Parma.</i> Ferdinand, duke of, nephew of the king of Spain, born Jan. 20 1752.	
<i>Portugal.</i> Maria, born Dec. 17, 1734.	1777
<i>Prussia.</i> Frederick IV born 1744.	1786
<i>Rome.</i> Pius VI. born Dec. 27, 1717. Feb. 22,	1775
<i>Russia.</i> Catherine II. born May 2, 1729.	1762
<i>Sardinia.</i> Victor Amadeus Maria, born June 26, 1726	1773
<i>Spain.</i> Charles IV. born Nov. 11, 1748.	1788
<i>Sweden.</i> Gustavus II. born Jan. 24, 1746.	1770
<i>Tuscany.</i> Ferdinand, grand duke of, born May 6, 1769; brother to the Emperor of Germany	1790
<i>Venice.</i> Brizio Guistiniano.	June 14, 1775

The ROYAL FAMILY of ENGLAND.

King George born	June 4, 1738
Queen Charlotte born	May 19, 1744
George, prince of Wales, born	Aug. 12, 1762
Frederick, duke of York, born	Aug. 16, 1763
William Henry, duke of Clarence, b.	Aug. 21, 1765
Charlotte, princess royal, born	Sept. 29, 1766
Edward, born	Nov. 2, 1767
Augustus Sophia, born	Nov. 8, 1768
Elizabeth, born	May 22, 1770
Ernest Augustus, born	June 5, 1771
Augustus Frederic, born	Jan. 27, 1772
Adolphus Frederic, born	Feb. 24, 1774
Mary, born	Apr. 25, 1776
Sophia, born	Nov. 3, 1777
Amelia, born	Aug. 7, 1783

BROTHERS and SISTERS to His MAJESTY.

Princess of Brunfwick, born August 11, 1737;
 married to the duke of Brunfwick, Jan. 16, 1764
 has issue.

1. Charles Prince Hered. born Feb. 8, 1766
2. Caroline, born May 17, 1768
3. George, born June 27, 1769
4. Augustus, born Aug. 18, 1770
5. Frederic, born Oct. 9, 1771

Prince William Henry, duke of Gloucester, born
 Nov. 25, 1743; married Maria, countess dowager
 of Waldegrave, 1766. Has issue.

1. Princess Sophia, born May 29, 1773
2. Prince William, born Jan. 15, 1776

LORD

LORD LIEUTENANTS of IRELAND
since the UNION.

- 1707, April 17, Thomas, earl of Pembroke.
1708, Nov. 25, Thomas, lord Wharton.
1711, July 3, James, duke of Ormond.
1713 Oct. 27, Charles, duke of Shrewsbury.
1717, August 7, Charles, dukes of Bolton.
1721, August 28, Charles, duke of Grafton.
1724, October 22, John, lord Carteret.
1731, September 11, Lionel, duke of Dorset.
1737, September 7, William, duke of Devonshire.
1745, August 31, Philip, earl of Chesterfield.
1747, September 13, William, earl of Harrington.
1751, September 19, Lionel, duke of Dorset.
1755, May 5, William, marquis of Hartington.
1757, September 25, John, duke of Bedford.
1761, October 6, Dunk, earl of Halifax.
1763, Sept. 22, Hugh, earl of Northumberland.
1765, June 5, lord viscount Weymouth.
1765, October 18, Francis, earl of Hertford.
1766, October 6, Earl of Bristol.
1767, August 9, George, viscount Townshend, the
first who resided.
1772, Oct. 9, Simon, earl Harcourt.
1776, Nov. 2, John, earl of Buckinghamshire.
1780, Oct. 13, Frederic, earl of Carlisle.
1782, April 10, William, duke of Portland.
1782, July 31, George, earl Temple, now Marquis
of Buckingham.
1783, Apr. 20, Robert, earl of Northington.
1784, Feb. 14, Charles, duke of Rutland.
1787, Nov. 2, Geo. marquis of Buckingham.
1789, Oct. 14, earl of Westmoreland.

A LIST of the LORD CHANCELLORS since JAMES the First.

*** In these dates the Old Stile is preserved, till the alteration.*

	When made.
Sir Francis Bacon, afterwards viscount St Albans.	Mar. 1616
John Williams, afterwards archbishop of York, died March 25, 1650,	July, 1620
Lord Coventry, died 1639,	Nov. 1625
Sir John Finch,	Jan. 1639
Sir Edward Littleton, died 1645, aged 56,	Jan. 1640
Sir Richard Lane,	Aug. 1645
Sir Edward Herbert, died 1660,	1653
Lord Clarendon,	Dec. 1657
Sir Orlando Bridgman.	Aug. 1667
Earl of Shaftsbury, died Jan. 22, 1682, aged 61,	Nov. 1672
Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards earl of Nottingham, died Dec. 11, 1682, aged 60,	1673
Lord Guildford, died Sept. 5, 1685,	Dec. 1682
Lord Jeffreys, died April 18, 1689,	Oct. 1685
Sir John Maynard, Anthony Kecke, and William Rawlinton.	Mar. 1689
Lord Somers, died 1716, aged 63,	Mar. 1692
Sir Nathan Wright,	May 1700
Lord Cowper, first Chancellor of Great Britain,	Oct. 1705
In commission.	Aug. 1710
Lord Harcourt,	Apr. 1713
Lord Cowper, again,	Sept. 1714
Lord Parker, afterwards earl of Macclesfield,	May 1718
Lord King, died 1734, aged 64,	June, 1725
Lord Talbot, died Feb. 14. 1737, aged 52,	Nov. 1733
Philip York, earl of Hardwicke,	1737
Lord Henley, afterwards earl of Northington,	Jan. 1761
Charles Pratt, Lord Camden,	July, 1766
Charles York,	Jan. 1770
	In

In commission, viz, Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, knt. Hon. Henry Bathurst, and Sir Richard Astle, knt.	Jan. 1770
Hen. Bathurst, lord Apsley, now earl Bathurst,	Jan. 1771
Lord Thurlow,	June 2, 1778
In commission, viz. lord Loughborough, Sir William Ashurst, and Sir William Beaumont Hotham,	Apr. 9, 1783
Lord Thurlow, again,	Dec. 23, 1783
In commission, viz. Sir James Eyre, Sir Wil- liam Ashurst, Sir J. Wilson,	June 15, 1792
Lord Loughborough,	Jan. 26, 1793

CHANCELLORS of the University of OXFORD.

When elected.

- 1552, Sir John Mafon, knight.
- 1556, Cardinal Pole, archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1558, Henry Fitzalan, earl of Arundel.
- 1559, Sir John Mafon, again.
- 1564, Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester.
- 1588, Sir Christopher Hatton, lord chancellor.
- 1591, Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorset.
- 1638, Richard Bancroft, archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1610, Thomas Egerton, lord Ellesmere.
- 1616, William, earl of Pembroke.
- 1630, William Laud, archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1641, Philip Herbert, earl of Pembroke.
- 1643, William, marquis of Hertford.
- 1647, Philip, earl of Pembroke, again.
- 1650, Oliver Cromwell, lord protector of England, &c.
- 1657, Lord Richard Cromwell, protector.
- 1660, Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon.
- 1667, Sheldon, archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1669, James, duke of Ormond.
- 1688, James, duke of Ormond, grandson of the above.
- 1715, ———, earl of Arran.
- 1759, John, earl of Westmoreland.
- 1762, George Henry, earl of Litchfield.
- 1772, Frederick,

When elected.

1772, Frederick, lord North.

1792, William Henry, duke of Portland.

CHANCELLORS of the UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE.

When installed.

1547, Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, uncle to Edward IV.

1549, John Dudley, duke of Northumberland.

1553, Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester.

1556, Reginald Pole, archbishop of Canterbury.

1558, Sir William Cecil, afterwards lord Burleigh.

1598, Robert Devereux, earl of Essex.

1600, Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards earl of Salisbury.

1611, Henry Howard, earl of Northampton.

1614, Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk.

1621, Thomas Bancroft, archbishop of Canterbury.

1626, George Villiers, duke of Buckingham.

1628, Henry Rich, earl of Holland.

1648, Edward Montague, earl of Manchester.

1671, George Villiers, duke of Buckingham.

1674, James Scott, duke of Monmouth.

1682, Christopher Monke, duke of Albemarle.

1688, Charles Seymour, duke of Somerset.

1748, Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle.

1768, Augustus Fitzroy, duke of Grafton.

A List of the ARCHBISHOPS of CANTERBURY, since the Restoration; with the dates of their Trans- lations.

† This mark * implies of honourable houses.

	Names.	Tran.
75	William Juxton, once lord treasurer,	Sept. 1660
76	Gilbert Sheldon,	July, 1663
77	William	

Names.	Tran.
77 William Sancroft, deprived Feb. 1, 1691	Jan. 1677
78 John Tillotson,	Apr. 1691
79 Thomas Tennison,	Dec. 1694
80 William Wake,	Dec. 1715
81 John Potter,	Mar. 1737
82 Thomas Herring,	Dec. 1747
83 Matthew Hutton	May, 1757
84 Thomas Secker,	May, 1758
83 Frederick Cornwallis,*	Oct. 1768
86 John Moore,	Apr. 1783

N. B. The figures before the names refer to the number of bishops since the establishment of the see.

Such bishops as follow Canterbury, are subject to Canterbury; such as follow York, to York.

Bishops of St. ASAPH, 37.

38 George Griffith	Oct. 1660
39 Henry Glemham,	Oct. 1667
40 Isaac Barrow,	Mar. 1669
41 William Lloyd	Sept. 1680
42 Edward Jones	Dec. 1692
43 George Hooper	Oct. 1703
44 William Beveridge	July, 1704
45 William Fleetwood,	May, 1708
46 John Wynne	Nov. 1714
47 Francis Hare,	Dec. 1727
48 Thomas Tanner,	Nov. 1731
49 Isaac Maddox,	Sept. 1736
50 Samuel Lisle,	Apr. 1744
51 Robert Drummond,*	Mar. 1748
52 Richard Newcombe,	Aug. 1761
53 Jonathan Shipley,	June, 1769
54 James Halifax,	Mar. 1789
55 Lewis Bagot,*	Mar. 1790

BANGOR. 47.

48 William Roberts, died 1665,	1637
49 Robert Morgan,	June, 1666
50 Humphrey	

	Names.	Tran.
50	Humphry Lloyd,	Oct. 1673
51	Humphrey Humphreys,	June, 1689
52	John Evans,	Jan. 1701
53	Benjamin Hoadley,	Dec. 1715
54	Richard Reynolds,	Nov. 1721
55	William Baker,	Aug. 1723
56	Thomas Sherlock,	Feb. 1727
57	Charles Cecil,	May, 1735
58	Thomas Herring,	Feb. 1738
59	Matthew Hutton,	Nov. 1743
60	Zachary Pearce,	Mar. 1747
61	John Egerton, *	July, 1756
62	John Ewer,	Jan. 1769
63	John Moore,	1775
64	John Warren,	May, 1783

BATH and WELLS. 55.

56	William Pierce,	1632
57	Robert Creighton,	May, 1670
58	Peter Mew,	Dec. 1672
59	Thomas Kenn, deprived Feb. 1690,	Feb. 1684
60	William Beveridge, nominated, but refused it,	Apr. 1691
61	Richard Kidder,	June, 1691
62	George Hooper,	Mar. 1703
63	John Wynne,	Nov. 1727
64	Edward Willes,	Dec. 1743
65	Charles Moss,	1774

BRISTOL. 13.

14	Gilbert Ironside,	Dec. 1660
15	Guy Carlton,	Dec. 1661
16	William Gulston,	Jan. 1678
17	John Lake,	Aug. 1684
18	Jonathan Trelawney,	Nov. 1685
19	Gilbert Ironside,	Oct. 1689
20	Joseph Hall,	Aug. 1691
21	John Robinson,	Nov. 1710
22	George Smalridge,	Mar. 1714
		23 Hugh

VADE-MECUM.

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	Names.	Tran.
23	Hugh Boulter,	Oct. 1719
24	William Bradshaw,	Oct. 1724
25	Charles Cecil	Mar. 1733
26	Thomas Secker,	Feb. 1735
27	Thomas Gooch,	June, 1737
28	Joseph Butler,	Dec. 1738
29	John Conybeare,	Jan. 1751
30	John Hume,	July, 1756
31	Philip Yonge,	July, 1758
32	Thomas Newton,	Jan. 1762
33	Lewis Bagot, *	Feb. 1782
34	Christ. Wilfon,	June, 1783
35	Spencer Madan	Apr. 1792

CHICHESTER, 72.

73	Henry King,	1641
74	Peter Gunning,	Feb. 1669
75	Ralph Bridecoe,	Mar. 1675
76	Guy Carlton,	Jan. 1678
77	John Lake,	Oct. 1685
78	Simon Patrick,	Oct. 1689
79	Robert Grove,	Aug. 1691
80	John Williams,	Dec. 1696
81	Thomas Manningham,	Aug. 1709
82	Thomas Bowers,	Aug. 1722
83	Edward Waddington,	Oct. 1724
84	Francis Hare,	Dec. 1731
85	Matthias Mawfon,	Nov. 1740
86	Sir William Ashburnham, *	Apr. 1754

St. DAVIDS. 92.

93	William Lucy,	Oct. 1660
94	William Thomas,	Nov. 1677
95	Laurence Womack,	Nov. 1682
96	John Lloyd,	Oct. 1686
97	T. Watfon, deprived Aug. 3, 1699, See vacant 5 years 8 months.	June, 1687
98	George Bull,	Mar. 1705
99	Philip Biffe,	Nov. 1710
VOL. II. L		100 Adam

Names.		
100	Adam Ottley,	Feb. 1712
101	Richard Smalbroke,	Jan. 1715
102	Elias Sydall,	May, 1731
103	Nicholas Clagett,	Feb. 1732
104	Edward Willes,	Jan. 1743
105	Richard Trevor,	Apr. 1744
106	Anthony Ellys,	Feb. 1753
107	Samuel Squire,	June, 1761
108	Robert Lowth,	June, 1766
109	Charles Mofs,	Dec. 1766
110	James York, *	1774
111	John Warren,	July, 1779
112	Edward Smalwell,	June, 1783
113	Samuel Horfeley,	Apr. 1788

E L Y. 39.

40	Matthew Wren,	1638
41	Benjamin Laney,	May, 1667
42	Peter Gunning,	Feb. 1674
43	Francis Turner, deprived Feb. 1690	Aug. 1684
44	Simon Patrick,	Apr. 1691
45	John Moore,	July, 1707
46	William Fleetwood,	Nov. 1714
47	Thomas Green,	Sept. 1723
48	Robert Butts,	July, 1738
49	Sir Thomas Gooch,	Mar. 1748
50	Matthias Mawson,	Apr. 1754
51	Edmund Keene,	Jan. 1771
52	James York, *	July, 1781

E X E T E R. 41.

42	John Gauden,	Nov. 1660
43	Seth Ward,	July, 1662
44	Anthony Sparrow,	Oct. 1667
45	Thomas Lamplugh,	Oct. 1676
46	Jonathan Trelawney,	Apr. 1689
47	Offspring Blackall,	Jan, 1707
48	Lancelot Blackburn,	Jan. 1716
49	Stephen Weston,	Dec. 1724
50	Nicholas	

Names.	Tran.
50 Nicholas Clagett,	Aug. 1742
51 George Lavington,	Feb. 1746
52 Frederick Keppel, *	Nov. 1762
53 John Rofs,	Jan. 1778
54 William Buller	Sept. 1792

GLOCESTER. 11.

12 William Nicholson,	Nov. 1660
13 John Pritchard,	Oct. 1672
14 Robert Frampton, deprived Feb. 1, 1690.	
	Mar. 1681
15 Edward Fowler,	Apr. 1691
16 Richard Willis,	Nov. 1714
17 Elias Sydall.	Dec. 1731
18 Martin Benson,	Feb. 1735
19 James Johnson,	Jan. 1753
20 William Warburton,	Feb. 1769
21 James Yorke, *	July, 1779
22 James Hallifax,	Sept. 1781
23 Richard Beadon,	June, 1789

HEREFORD. 77.

78 Nicholas Monck,	Dec. 1660
79 Herbert Croft,	Jan. 1661
80 Gilbert Ironside,	May, 1691
81 Humphrey Humphreys,	Dec. 1701
82 Philip Bisse,	Feb. 1712
83 Benjamin Hoadley,	Sept. 1721
84 Henry Egerton,	Feb. 1724
85 Lord James Beauchamp, *	May, 1746
86 Hon. John Harley,	Nov. 1787
87 John Butler,	Feb. 1788

LANDAFF. 71.

72 Morgan Owen,	1639
73 Hugh Lloyd,	Dec. 1663
74 Francis Davies,	July, 1667
75 William Lloyd,	Apr. 1675
L 2	76 William

Names.	Tran.
76 William Beaw,	Jan. 1679
77 John Tyler,	June, 1706
78 Robert Clavering,	Dec. 1724
79 John Harris,	Dec. 1729
80 Matthias Mawson,	Feb. 1739
81 John Gilbert,	Jan. 1741
82 Edward Cresset,	Dec. 1748
83 Edward Willes,	Mar. 1749
84 Richard Newcombe,	Apr. 1755
85 John Ewer,	Oct. 1761
86 Jonathan Shipley,	Jan. 1769
87 Shute Barrington, *	June, 1769
88 Richard Watson,	July, 1782

LINCOLN. 64.

65 Robert Sanderfon,	Oct. 1660
66 Benjamin Laney,	Mar. 1663
67 William Fuller,	Sept. 1667
68 Thomas Barlowe,	May, 1675
69 Thomas Tennison,	Nov. 1691
70 James Gardiner,	Mar. 1694
71 William Wake,	July, 1705
72 Edmund Gibson,	Jan. 1717
73 Richard Reynolds,	June 1723
74 John Thomas,	Apr. 1744
75 John Green,	Jan. 1762
76 Thomas Thurlow, *	May, 1779
77 George Prettyman,	1787

LITCHFIELD and COVENTRY. 74.

75 Accepted Frewen	1643
76 John Hacket,	Dec. 1661
77 Thomas Wood,	June, 1671
78 William Lloyd,	Oct. 1692
79 John Hough,	Aug 1699
80 Edward Chandler,	Nov. 1717
81 Richard Smalbroke,	Feb. 1730
82 Frederick Cornwallis, *	Mar. 1749
83 John Egerton, *	1768
84 Brownlow	

Names.		Tran.
84	Brownlow North, *	July, 1771
85	Richard Hurd,	Jan. 1775
86	James Cornwallis, *	July, 1781

LONDON. 88.

89	William Juxton,	1633.
90	Gilbert Sheldon,	1660
91	Humphrey Hinchman,	Sept. 1663
92	Henry Compton, *	Dec. 1675
93	John Robinson.	Aug. 1713.
94	Edmund Gibson,	Apr. 1723.
95	Thomas Sherlock,	Dec. 1748.
96	Thomas Hayter,	Oct. 1761
97	Richard Osbaldeston,	Mar. 1762
98	Richard Terrick,	June, 1764
99	Robert Lowth,	Apr. 1777.
100	Beilby Porteus,	Nov. 1787

NORWICH. 68.

69	Edward Reynolds,	Nov. 1660.
70	Anthony Sparrow,	Aug. 1676
71	Will. Lloyd, deprived Feb. 1, 1690.	June, 1685
72	John Moore,	Apr. 1691
73	Charles Trimnell,	Jan. 1707
74	Thomas Green,	Aug. 1721.
75	John Leng,	Nov. 1723
76	William Baker,	Dec. 1727
77	Robert Butts,	Mar. 1733
78	Thomas Gooch,	Oct. 1738
79	Samuel Lisle,	Apr. 1748.
80	Thomas Hayter,	Dec. 1749.
81	Philip Yonge,	Dec. 1761.
82	Lewis Bagot, *	May, 1785.
83	George Horne,	Apr. 1790.
84	C. M. Sutton	1792.

OXFORD. 7.

8	Robert Skinner,	1640.
9	William Paul,	Nov. 1663
	L 3	10 Walter

10	Walter Blandford,	Nov. 1665
11	Nathaniel Crew,	June, 1671
12	Henry Compton, *	Nov. 1674
13	John Fell,	Jan. 1675
14	Samuel Parker,	Oct. 1686
15	Timothy Hall,	Oct. 1688
16	John Hough,	May, 1690
17	William Talbot,	Sept. 1699
18	John Potter,	Apr. 1715
19	Thomas Secker,	June, 1737
20	John Hume,	June, 1758
21	Robert Lowth,	Oct. 1766
22	John Butler,	Apr. 1777
23	Edward Smalwell	Feb. 1788

PETERBOROUGH. 9.

10	Benjamin Laney,	Nov. 1660
11	Joseph Henshaw,	Apr. 1663
12	William Lloyd,	Mar. 1679
13	Thomas White,	Aug. 1685
14	Richard Cumberland,	May, 1691
15	White Kennet,	Oct. 1718
16	Robert Clavering,	Feb. 1729
17	John Thomas,	Oct. 1747
18	Richard Terrick,	July, 1757
19	Robert Lamb,	July, 1764
20	John Hinchliffe,	Dec. 1769

ROCHESTER. 81.

82	John Warner,	1637
83	John Dolben,	Nov. 1666
84	Francis Turner,	Nov. 1683
85	Thomas Sprat,	Nov. 1684
86	F. Atterbury, deprived June, 1723.	June, 1713
87	Samuel Bradford,	July, 1723
88	Joseph Wilcocks,	Jan. 1731
89	Zachary Pearce,	July, 1756
90	John Thomas,	1775

SALISBURY.

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SALISBURY. 70.

	Names.	Tran.
71	Brian Duppa,	1641
72	Humphrey Hinchman,	Oct. 1660
73	John Earle,	Sept. 1663
74	Alexander Hyde,	Dec. 1665
75	Seth Ward,	Sept. 1667
76	Gilbert Burnet,	Mar. 1689
77	William Talbot,	Apr. 1715
78	Richard Willis,	Nov. 1721
79	Benjamin Hoadley,	Oct. 1723
80	Thomas Sherlock,	Nov. 1734
81	John Gilbert,	Jan. 1748
82	John Thomas,	June, 1757
83	Robert Drummond, *	June, 1761
84	John Thomas,	Dec. 1761
85	John Hume,	Sept. 1766
86	Shute Barrington, *	Aug. 1782
87	John Douglas,	July 1791

WINCHESTER. 70.

71	Brian Duppa,	Sept. 1660
72	George Morley,	Apr. 1662
73	Peter Mew	Nov. 1684
74	Sir Jonathan Trelawney	June 1707
75	Charles Trimnel,	July, 1721
76	Richard Willis,	Sept. 1723
77	Benjamin Hoadley,	Oct 1734
78	John Thomas	June, 1761
79	Brownlow North *	Apr. 1781

WORCESTER. 84.

85	George Morley,	Oct. 1660
86	John Gauden,	May, 1662
87	John Earle,	Nov. 1662
88	Robert Skinner,	Oct. 1663
89	Walter Blandford,	June, 1671
90	James Fleetwood,	July, 1679
91	William Thomas,	Aug. 1683
		92 Edward

	Names.	Trans.
92	Edward Stillingfleet,	Oct. 1685
93	William Lloyd,	Jan. 1699
94	John Hough,	Sept. 1717
95	Isaac Maddox,	Nov. 1743
96	James Johnson,	Nov. 1759
97	Hon. Brownlow North *	Jan. 1775
98	Richard Hurd,	May, 1781

Y O R K. 70.

71	Accepted Frewen,	Sept. 1660
72	Richard Sterne,	Apr. 1664
73	John Dolben,	July, 1683
74	Thomas Lamplugh,	Nov. 1688
75	John Sharp,	July, 1691
76	Sir William Dawes	Mar. 1714
77	Launcelot Blackburn,	Dec. 1724
78	Thomas Herring,	Apr. 1743
79	Matthew Hutton,	Dec. 1747
80	John Gilbert,	June, 1757
81	Robert Drummond *	Oct. 1761
82	William Markham,	Dec. 1776

C A R L I S L E. 40.

41	Richard Sterne,	Dec. 1660
42	Edward Rainbow,	July, 1664
43	Thomas Smith,	June, 1684
44	William Nicholson,	June, 1702
45	Samuel Bradford,	Apr. 1718
46	John Waugh,	June, 1723
47	Sir George Flemming	Feb. 1734
48	Richard Osbaldeston,	Oct. 1747
49	Charles Lyttleton, *	Mar. 1762
50	Edmund Law,	Mar. 1769
51	Dr. John Douglas,	Oct. 1787
51	Hon. E. Vernon, *	Aug. 1791

CHESTER.

VADE-MECUM.

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CHESTER. 11.

Names.	Tran.
12 Bryan Walton,	Dec. 1660
13 Henry Ferne,	Feb. 1662
14 George Hall,	May, 1662
15 John Wilkins,	Nov. 1668
16 John Pearson,	Feb. 1672
17 Thomas Cartwright,	Oct. 1686
18 Nicholas Stratford,	Sept. 1689
19 Sir William Dawes,	Feb. 1707
20 Francis Gastrell,	Apr. 1714
21 Samuel Peploe,	Apr. 1726
22 Edmund Keene,	Mar. 1753
23 William Markham,	Jan. 1771
24 Beilby Porteus,	Dec. 1776
25 William Cleaver,	Nov. 1787

DURHAM. 68.

69 John Cofin,	Dec. 1660
70 Nathaniel, Lord Crew, *	Oct. 1674
71 William Talbot,	Sept. 1721
72 Edward Chandler,	Nov. 1730
73 Joseph Butler,	Nov. 1750
74 Richard Trevor, *	Jan. 1753
75 John Egerton, *	June, 1771
76 Thomas Thurlow, *	Jan. 1787
77 Shute Barrington, *	June, 1791

A LIST of IRISH BISHOPS.

	ARCHBISHOPS.	Promoted.
Armagh,	Robinson, Lord Rokeby, *	..... 1765
Dublin,	Robert Fowler,	..... 1779
Cashel,	Charles Agar, *	..... 1779
Tuam,	Hon. Jof. D. Bourke, *	..... 1782

	BISHOPS.	
Meath,	Hon. Hen. Maxwell, *	..... 1766
Kildare,	George Jones,	..... 1774
		Waterford

BISHOPS		Promoted
Waterford,	William Newcome,	1779
Clogher,	John Hotham,	1782
Limerick,	Right Hon. W. Cecil Pery,*	1784
Raphoe,	James Hawkins,	1780
Elphin,	Charles Dodgson,	1775
Down,	Wm. Dickson,	1783
Offory,	Hon. William Beresford,*	1782
Derry,	Earl of Bristol,	1785
Cloyne,	Richard Woodward,	1781
Killala,	John Law,	1783
Killaloe,	Thomas Barnard,	1780
Corke,	Wm. Benner,	1790
Clonfert,	Richard Marlay,	1787
Leighlin,	William Cleaver,	1789
Kilmore,	William Forster,	1790
Dromore,	Thomas Percy,	1782

BISHOP of SODOR and MAN:

Claudius Crigan, (an English bishop) 1784.

The LORD MAYORS of LONDON, since the UNION.

Sir R. Beddingfield, 1707	Sir G. Thorold, 1720
Sir Wm. Withers, 1708	Sir John Fryer, 1721
Sir C. Duncombe, 1709	Sir Wm. Stewart, 1722
Sir Sam. Gerard, 1710	Sir Ger. Conyers, 1723
Sir Gil. Heathcote, 1711	Sir Peter Delme, 1724
Sir R. Beachcroft, 1712	Sir G. Martins, 1725
Sir Rich. Hoare, 1713	Sir Francis Forbes, 1726
Sir Sam. Stanier, 1714	Sir John Eyles, 1727
Sir W. Humphreys, 1715	Sir Ed. Beecher, 1728
Sir Charles Peers, 1716	Sir Robert Bailis, 1729
Sir J. Bateman, 1717	Sir Richard Brocas, 1730
Sir Wm. Lewen, 1718	H. Parsons, esq. 1731
Sir John Ward, 1719	Sir Francis Child, 1732
	John.

John Barber, esq.	1733	Sir Matthew Blaki-	
Sir Wm. Billers,	1734	ston, Bt.	1761
Sir Edward Bellamy,	1735	Sir Sam. Fludyer, Bt.	1762
Sir John Williams,	1736	W. Beckford, esq.	1763
Sir J. Thompson,	1737	W. Bridgen, esq.	1764
Sir John Barnard,	1738	Sir W. Stevenson,	1765
Micajah Perry, esq.	1739	George Nelson, esq.	1766
Sir John Salter,	1740	Sir Robert Kite,	1767
H. Parsons, esq.	} 1741	Rt. hon. T. Harley,	1768
D. Lambert, esq.		Sam Turner, esq.	1769
Sir R. Godichall,	} 1742	W. Beckford, esq.	} 1770
G. Heathcote, esq.		Barlow Treco-	
Robert Wilmot, esq.	1743	thick, esq.	
Sir Robert Westley,	1744	Brafs Crosby, esq.	1771
Sir Hen. Marshal,	1745	William Nash, esq.	1772
Sir Richard Hoare,	1746	J. Townshend, esq.	1773
William Benn, esq.	1747	Frederick Bull, esq.	1774
Sir R. Ladbroke,	1748	John Wilkes, esq.	1775
Sir Wm. Calvert,	1749	J. Sawbridge, esq.	1776
Sir Sam. Pennant,	} 1750	Tho. Halifax, esq.	1777
J. Blachford, esq.		Samuel Plumbe, esq.	1778
F. Cockane, esq.	1751	Brack. Kennet, esq.	1779
T. Winterbottom,	} 1752	Sir Watk. Lewis,	1780
esq.		Sir William Plomer,	1781
R. Alsop, esq.	} 1753	Nat. Newnham, esq.	1782
Sir Crisp. Galcoyne,		Rob. Peckham, esq.	1783
Edw. Ironside, esq.	} 1754	Rich. Clark, esq.	1784
Thomas Rawlin-		Tho. Wright, esq.	1785
son, esq.		Tho. Saintbury, esq.	1786
Stephen Theodore		John Burnell, esq.	1787
Janfen, esq.	1755	William Gill, esq.	1788
Slingsby Berhel, esq.	1756	John Picket, esq.	1789
M. Dickenson, esq.	1757	John Boydell, esq.	1790
Sir Charles Afsil, Bt.	1758	Sir John Hopkins,	1791
Sir Richard Glyn, Bt.	1759	Sir John Saunderson,	1792
Thomas Chitty, esq.	1760		

LORD CHAMBERLAINS, from the present KING's ACCESSION.

††† *The DATES mark the APPOINTMENT.*

Duke of Devonshire.	
Duke of Marlborough,	Nov. 22, 1762
Earl Gower,	Apr. 22, 1763
Duke of Portland,	July 12, 1765
Earl of Hertford,	Dec. 4, 1766
Duke of Manchester,	Apr. 1782
Earl of Hertford,	Ap. 12, 1783
Earl of Salisbury,	Dec. 26, 1783

VICE CHAMBERLAINS.

Right hon. William Finch.	
Earl of Jersey,	July 12, 1765
Hon. Thomas Robinson, now lord Grantham,	
	Feb. 13, 1770
Lord Hinchinbroke,	Feb. 6, 1771
Lord Chewton,	May 2, 1782
Lord Herbert,	Nov. 17, 1784

GROOMS of the STOLE,

Earl of Rochford.	
Earl of Bute,	Nov. 25, 1760
Earl of Huntingdon,	Mar. 25, 1761
Earl of Bristol,	Jan. 29, 1770
Viscount Weymouth,	March 1775
Earl of Aghburnham,	Nov. 10, 1775
Visc. Weymouth, (Marq. Bath)	May 1, 1782

LORD STEWARDS.

Duke of Rutland.	
Earl Talbot,	Mar. 25, 1761
Earl of Carlisle,	May 1782
Duke of Rutland,	Jan. 1783
	Earl

Earl of Dartmouth,	.....	Apr. 12, 1783
Duke of Chandos,	.....	Dec. 26, 1783
Duke of Dorset,	.....	Oct. 8, 1789

COMPTROLLERS.

Lord Edgcumbe,		
Earl Powis,	.....	May 22, 1761
Lord George Cavendish,	.....	Nov. 25, 1761
Lord Charles Spencer,	.....	Nov. 22, 1762
Thomas Pelham, now lord Pelham,		July 20, 1765
Sir William Meredith,	.....	Nov. 10, 1775
Lord Onflow,	.....	Dec. 1777
Sir Richard Worsley,	.....	Nov. 1779
Earl of Ludlow,	.....	Apr. 10, 1782
Lord Galway,	.....	Mar. 28, 1784
Hon. Dudley Ryder,	.....	Feb. 20, 1790
Lord Parker,	.....	Apr. 24, 1790

TREASURERS.

Lord Thomond,		
Earl Powis,	.....	Nov. 25, 1761
Lord Edgcumbe,	.....	July 20, 1765
John (Sir John) Shelly		Nov. 27, 1766
Earl of Carlisle,	.....	May 1777
Lord Onflow,	.....	Nov. 1779
Earl of Salisbury,	.....	Sept. 1780
Earl of Effingham,	.....	Apr. 10, 1782
Hon. Charles Greville,	.....	Apr. 12, 1783
Lord Courtown,	.....	Aug. 20, 1784

COFFERS.

Duke of Leeds,		
James Grenville,	.....	Apr. 3, 1761
Lord Thomond,	.....	Nov. 25, 1761
Earl of Scarborough,	.....	July 20, 1765
Hans Stanley,	.....	Dec. 4, 1766
Jeremiah Dyson, esq.	.....	1774
VOL. II.	M	Hans

Hans Stanley,	.....	1776
Lord Beauchamp,	..... Jan.	1780

MASTERS of the HOUSEHOLD.

John Harris.		
Hon. Hen. Fred. Thynne,	..... Apr. 19,	1768
Sir Fran. Hen. Drake,	..... Dec. 19,	1770

MASTERS of the HORSE.

Earl Gower.		
Earl of Huntingdon,	..... Nov. 25,	1760
Duke of Rutland,	..... Mar. 25,	1761
Earl of Hertford,	..... Aug.	1766
Duke of Ancafter,	..... Dec. 13,	1766
Duke of Northumberland,	..... Dec. 8,	1778
Duke of Montague,	..... Jan.	1781
Duke of Montrose	..... Nov. 27,	1790

CAPTAINS of the BAND of GENTLEMEN
PENSIONERS.

Lord Berkeley of Stratton.		
Earl of Litchfield,	..... July 17,	1762
Lord Edgcumbe,	..... Dec. 8,	1772
Lord De Ferrars, (now lord Leicester)	Apr. 6,	1782
Earl of Jersey,	..... May 20,	1782
Earl of Leicester,	..... Jan. 2,	1784
Viscount Falmouth,	..... Jan. 12,	1790

CAPTAINS of the YEOMEN of the GUARD.

Lord Viscount Falmouth.		
Duke of Dorset,	..... Feb. 13,	1783
Earl Cholmondeley	..... Apr. 12,	1783
Earl Aylesford,	..... Jan. 2,	1784

QUEEN'S

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

LORD CHAMBERLAINS.

EARL (late duke) of Northumberland.

Earl Harcourt,	.....	Apr. 21,	1763
Earl Delawar,	.....		1768
Marquis of Caermarthen,	.....	Dec.	1777
Lord Southampton,	.....	Oct.	1780
Earl of Aylebury,	.....	Jan.	1781
Earl of Morton,	.....	Feb. 25,	1792

VICE CHAMBERLAINS.

Lord Viscount Cantalupe.

Hon. Charles Fitzroy, now lord Southampton,		1758
Hon. Robert Brudenell	.....	1766
Lord Southampton	.....	1768
Hon. Stev. Digby	.....	1782

MASTERS of the HORSE.

Earl Harcourt,		
Viscount Weymouth,	.....	Apr. 21, 1763
Earl Delawar,	.....	May, 1765
Duke of Ancafter,	.....	June 1765
Duke of Beaufort,	.....	Jan. 20, 1768
Earl Waldegrave,	.....	Nov. 1784
Earl Harcourt,	.....	Mar. 9, 1790

TREASURERS.

Andrew Stone, esq.

Earl of Guildford	.....	1774
Earl of Aylebury,	.....	Feb. 25, 1792

SECRETARIES.

General Græme.

Ja. Harris, esq. 1774

Hon. G. A. North, 1780

Hon. Rich. Howard, (Earl Effingham) 1784

LORD PRESIDENTS.

Earl Granville—Died Jan. 2, 1763.—Vacant
till September following.

Duke of Bedford, Sept. 9, 1763

Earl of Winchelsea, July 19, 1765

Earl of Northington, July 30, 1766

Earl Gower, Dec. 23, 1767

Earl Bathurst, Nov. 1779

Lord Camden, Mar. 27, 1782

Lord Stormont, Apr. 2, 1783

Earl Gower, Dec. 19, 1783

Earl Camden, Dec. 1, 1784

LORD WARDENS of the STANNARIES.

Lord Waldegrave.

Humphrey Morice, Dec. 20, 1762

Vise. Lewisham Nov. 20, 1783

CHANCELLORS of the DUCHY of
LANCASTER.

Lord Kinnoul.

Lord Strange, Dec. 15, 1762

Lord Hyde, now lord Clarendon, June 14, 1771

Lord Ashburton, Apr. 17, 1782

Earl of Derby, Aug. 29, 1783

Earl of Clarendon, Dec. 31, 1783

Lord Hawkesbury, Sept. 1786

LORDS

LORDS PRIVY SEAL.

Earl Temple.		
In commission.	E. Weston, W. Sharpe,	
and Jer. Dyfon.	.....	Oct. 12, 1761
Duke of Bedford,	.....	Nov. 25, 1761
Duke of Marlborough,	.....	Apr. 20, 1763
Duke of Newcastle,	.....	July 15, 1765
Earl of Chatham,	.....	July 30, 1766
Earl of Bristol,	.....	Nov. 2, 1768
Earl of Halifax,	.....	Feb. 9, 1770
Earl of Suffolk,	.....	Jan. 22, 1771
Duke of Grafton,	.....	June 12, 1771
Earl of Dartmouth,	.....	Nov. 10, 1775
Duke of Grafton,	.....	Mar. 27, 1782
Earl of Carlisle,	.....	Apr. 2, 1783
Duke of Rutland,	.....	Dec. 23, 1783
Earl of Temple,	.....	Nov. 21, 1784
In commission,	.....	Mar. 8, 1784
Earl Gower,	.....	Mar. 27, 1784

ATTORNEYS and SOLICITORS GENERAL.

ATTORNEYS.

Charles Pratt (now lord Camden)		
Mr. Yorke,	.....	Dec. 14, 1761
Sir Fletcher Norton, (lord Grantley),		Nov. 1763
Hon. Charles Yorke,	.....	Aug. 1765
William De Grey (Lord Walsingham)		Aug. 1766
Edward, (now lord) Thurlow,		Jan. 23, 1771
Alexander Wedderburne (now lord		
Loughborough)	.....	July 1778
James Wallace,	.....	Aug. 1780
Lloyd Kenyon,	.....	Apr. 20, 1782
James Wallace,	.....	Apr. 1783
John Lee,	.....	Nov. 18, 1783
Lloyd Kenyon,	.....	Dec. 26, 1783
Pepper Arden,	.....	Mar. 30, 1784
Sir Arch Macdonald	.....	Sept. 15, 1788
Sir John Scott,	.....	Feb. 13, 1793

SOLICITORS.

Hon. Charles Yorke.		
Sir Fletcher Norton (lord Grantley),	Dec. 14,	1761
William De Grey (lord Walsingham)	Nov.	1763
Edward Willes,	Aug.	1766
John Dunning (lord Ashburton)	Dec. 23,	1767
Edward (now lord) Thurlow,	Mar,	1770
Alexander Wedderburne (now lord Loughborough,)	Jan. 23,	1771
James Wallace,	July	1778
James Mansfield,	Sept,	1780
John Lee,	Apr. 20,	1782
Pepper Arden,	July,	1782
John Lee,	Apr. 15,	1783
James Mansfield,	Nov. 18,	1783
Pepper Arden,	Dec. 26,	1783
Arch. Macdonald,	Apr. 7,	1784
Sir John Mitford,	Feb. 13,	1793

FIRST LORDS of the TREASURY.

Duke of Newcastle.		
Earl of Bute,	May 29,	1762
George Grenville,	Apr. 16,	1763
Marquis of Rockingham,	July 12,	1765
Duke of Grafton,	Aug. 2,	1766
Lord North,	Jan. 28,	1770
Marquis of Rockingham,	Mar. 30,	1782
Earl of Shelburne,	July 13,	1782
Duke of Portland,	Apr. 5,	1783
William Pitt,	Dec. 17,	1783

CHANCELLORS of the EXCHEQUER.

Henry Bilson Legge.		
Lord Barrington,	Mar. 21,	1761
Sir Francis Dashwood (lord Le Des- pencer),	May 29,	1762
George Grenville,	Apr. 16,	1763
William Dowdeswell,	July 12,	1765
	Charles	

Charles Townshend,	Aug. 2, 1766
Lord North,	Sept. 16, 1767
Lord John Cavendish,	Mar. 30, 1782
William Pitt,	July 13, 1782
Lord John Cavendish,	Apr. 5, 1783
William Pitt,	Dec. 27, 1783

SECRETARIES to the FIRST LORD.

Charles Jenkinson, (Ld. Hawkesbury)	May 29, 1762
Edmund Burke,	July 12, 1765
Richard Stonehewer,	Aug. 2, 1766
Sir Grey Cooper, and John Robinson.	
Richard Burke, and — Strachey,	Mar. 30, 1782
Thomas Ord, and George Rose,	July 10, 1782
R. B. Sheridan, and R. Burke,	Apr. 2, 1783
Geo. Rose, and Tho. Steele,	Dec. 27, 1783
Charles Long, and George Rose	Sept. 1791

SECRETARIES of STATE.

SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

William Pitt (lord Chatham).	
Earl of Egremont,	Oct. 9, 1761
Earl of Sandwich,	Sept. 9, 1763
Henry Seymour Conway,	July 12, 1765
Duke of Richmond,	May 23, 1766
Earl of Shelburne,	Aug. 2, 1766
Lord Weymouth,	Oct. 21, 1768
Earl of Rochford,	Dec. 19, 1770
Viseount Weymouth,	Nov. 10, 1775
Earl of Hillsborough,	Nov. 1779
Earl of Shelburne,	Mar. 27, 1782
Tho. Townshend (after lord Sydney),	July 10, 1782
Lord North,	Apr. 2, 1783
Earl Temple,	Dec. 19, 1783
Lord Sydney,	Dec. 23, 1783
Lord Grenville,	June 5, 1789
Hen. Dundas,	June 8, 1791

NORTHERN DEPARTMENT.

Earl of Holderness.		
Earl of Bute,	.....	Mar. 25, 1761
George Grenville,	.....	May 29, 1762
Earl of Halifax,	.....	Oct. 14, 1762
Duke of Grafton,	.....	July 12, 1765
Henry Seymour Conway	.....	May 23, 1766
Lord Weymouth,	.....	Jan. 20, 1768
Earl of Rochford,	.....	Oct. 21, 1768
Earl of Sandwich,	.....	Dec. 19, 1770
Earl of Hallifax,	.....	Jan. 22, 1771
Earl of Suffolk,	.....	June 12, 1771
Viscount Stormont,	.....	Oct. 27, 1779
Charles James Fox,	.....	Mar. 27, 1782
Lord Grantham,	.....	July 17, 1782
Charles James Fox,	.....	Apr. 2, 1783
Lord Sydney,	.....	Dec. 23, 1783
Hon. Wyndham Grenville, (now lord)	June 8, 1789	

PAYMASTERS GENERAL of the FORCES.

Henry Fox, afterwards lord Holland.		
Charles Townshend,	.....	June 8, 1765
Lord North, and George Cook, esq.	Aug. 2, 1766	
T. Townshend, and G. Cooke, esqrs.	Dec. 3, 1767	
Richard Rigby,	.....	June 14, 1768
Edmund Burke,	.....	Mar. 30, 1782
Isaac Barré,	.....	July 27, 1782
Edmund Burke,	.....	Apr. 8, 1783
W. Wynd. Grenville,	.....	Dec. 30, 1783
W. W. Grenville, and lord Mulgrave,	Mar. 27, 1784	
Lord Mulgrave, and the Marq. of Graham.	Aug. 15, 1789	
Dudley Ryder, and Thomas Steele	Feb. 20, 1791	

JOINT POSTMASTERS.

Earl of Besborough; Hon. R. Hampden (lord Hampden).	
Earl of Egmont; Hon. R. Hampden,	Nov. 27, 1762
Lord	

Lord Hyde; Hon. R. Hampden,	Sept. 10, 1763
Earl of Besborough; Hon. R. Hampden,	July 20, 1765
Lord Grantham; Earl of Besborough,	July 20, 1765
Earl of Hillsborough; Lord Le Des-	
spencer,	Dec. 27, 1766
Earl of Sandwich; Lord Le Despencer,	Jan. 20, 1768
Hon. Henry Frederick Thynne; Lord	
Le Despencer,	Dec. 19, 1770
Hon. F. T. Carteret; Lord Barring-	
ton,	Jan. 1782
Hon. F. T. Carteret; Earl of Tanker-	
ville,	Apr. 10, 1782
Lord Foley; Hon. F. T. Carteret,	Apr. 11, 1782
Earl of Tankerville; Hon. F. Carteret,	Jan. 6, 1784
Earl of Clarendon; Hon. F. Carteret,	Aug. 1784
Hon. F. Carteret; Lord Walsingham,	June 23, 1787
Ld. Walsingham; Earl of Westmore-	
land,	Sept. 12, 1789
Earl Walsingham; Earl Chesterfield,	Mar. 16, 1790

SECRETARIES at WAR.

Lord Barrington.	
Charles Townshend,	Mar. 24, 1761
Welbore Ellis,	Feb. 27, 1763
Lord Barrington,	July 20, 1765
Charles Jenkinson, (Ld. Hawkesbury)	June 1778
Thomas Townshend,	Mar. 30, 1782
Sir Geo. Yonge, Bart.	July 13, 1782
Richard Fitzpatrick,	Apr. 12, 1783
Sir Geo. Yonge, Bart.	Jan. 6, 1784

FIRST LORDS of the ADMIRALTY.

Lord Anson.	
Lord Halifax,	June 19, 1762
George Grenville,	Oct. 16, 1762
Lord Sandwich,	Apr. 16 1763
Lord Egmont,	Sept. 9, 1763
Sir Charles Saunders,	Sept. 18, 1763
Lord Hawke,	Dec. 2, 1766

Lord Sandwich,	.....	Jan. 12, 1771
Lord Keppel,	.....	Mar. 30, 1782
Lord Howe,	.....	Jan. 27, 1783
Lord Keppel,	.....	Apr. 7, 1783
Lord Howe,	.....	Dec. 30, 1783
Earl Chatham.		Sept. 1788

TREASURERS of the NAVY.

George Grenville.		
Lord Barrington,	.....	June 2, 1762
Lord Howe,	.....	Aug. 9, 1765
Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart.	.....	Mar. 19, 1770
Welbore Ellis,	.....	June 1777
Isaac Barré,	.....	Mar. 30, 1782
Hen. Dundas,	.....	July 27, 1782
Cha. Townsend,	.....	Apr. 5, 1783
Hen. Dundas,	.....	Dec. 30, 1783

VICE ADMIRALS of GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Anson.		
Henry Osborne,	.....	Jan. 4, 1763
Lord Hawke,	.....	Nov. 5, 1765
Sir Geo. Brydges (now lord) Rodney,		1781

REAR ADMIRALS of GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir William Rowley.		
Lord Hawke,	.....	Jan. 4, 1763
Sir Charles Knowles,	.....	Nov. 5, 1765
Sir Francis Holburne,	.....	Oct. 1770
Sir Geo. Brydges (lord) Rodney,		Aug. 17, 1771
George Darby, esq.	.....	1781

VICE ADMIRALS of SCOTLAND.

Earl Finlater.		
John, Earl of Hyndford,	.....	Dec. 22, 1764
Earl of March,	.....	Nov. 5, 1765
		Earl

Earl of Breadalbane,	1776
Lord William Gordon, Mar.	1782

MASTERS of GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

Admiral Isaac Townshend.	
Sir Geo. Brydges (lord) Rodney,	Nov. 30, 1765
Sir Francis Holburne,	June 15, 1771
Sir Charles Hardy,	Aug. 17, 1771
Sir Hugh Palliser,	Sept. 1780

MASTER GENERALS of the ORDNANCE.

Earl Ligonier.	
Marquis of Granby,	May 14, 1763
Lord Viscount Townshend,	Oct. 17, 1772
Duke of Richmond,	Mar. 30, 1782
Lord Viscount Townshend,	Apr. 12, 1783
Duke of Richmond,	Dec. 27, 1783

LIEUTENANT GENERALS of the
ORDNANCE.

Marquis of Granby.	
Lord Viscount Townshend,	May 14, 1763
Right hon. Henry Seymour Conway,	Oct. 24, 1767
Sir Jeffery (now lord) Amherst,	Oct. 22, 1772
Sir William Howe,	Apr. 1782

ORDER OF PRECEDENCY.

King's Children and Grand Children

—— Brothers

—— Uncles

—— Nephews

Archbishop of Canterbury

Lord Chancellor, or, Keeper, if a Baron

Archbishop of York

Lord Treasurer

Lord President } if Barons

Lord Privy Seal }

Lord Great Chamberlain

Lord High Constable

Lord Marshal

Lord High Admiral

Lord Steward of the Household

} above all Peers of
the same degree.

Dukes

Marquisses

Dukes eldest Sons

Earls

Marquisses eldest Sons

Dukes younger Sons

Viscounts

Earls eldest Sons

Marquisses younger Sons

Secretary of State, if a Bishop

Bishop of London

—— Durham

—— Winchester

Bishops

Secretary of State, if a Baron

Barons

Speaker of the House of Commons

Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal

Viscounts eldest Sons

Earls younger Sons

Barons eldest Sons

Knights of the Garter

Privy Counsellors

Chancellor

Chancellor of the Exchequer

———— of the Duchy

Chief Justice of the King's Bench

Master of the Rolls

Chief Justice of the Common Pleas

Chief Baron of the Exchequer

Judges and Barons of the Coif

Knights Banneret, if made in the field

Viscounts younger Sons

Barons younger Sons

Baronets

Knights Banneret

Knights of the Bath

Knights Bachelors

Baronets eldest Sons

Knights eldest Sons

Baronets younger Sons

Knights younger Sons

Colonels

Serjeants at Law

Doctors Graduate

Esquires

Gentlemen

Yeomen

Tradesmen

Artificers

Labourers

Irish Peers rank after Peers of equal Titles with themselves. Thus Irish Dukes rank immediately after English Dukes, Irish Marquisses after English Marquisses, and so on,

Married Women and Widows are entitled to the same Rank among each other, as their husbands would have respectively borne between themselves, except such Rank is merely professional or official; and unmarried Women to the same Rank as their eldest Brothers would have among Men, during the Lives of their Fathers.

Maids of Honour rank next after Barons Daughters.

ADDENDA

A D D E N D A.

BASKET-MAKING, returning to the old trade of, originated, we apprehend, from the ingenuity of the Ancient Britons in making baskets, which they exported in large quantities; and means sliding back into old habits, or returning to the more primitive occupations of barbarous ages. Battle of Belemberg, between the Austrians, under the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, and the French under Dumourier, when the latter were beaten, and lost 4000 men, and the former 900, March 22, 1793.

———— Bingen, between the Prussians, under their King, and the French under Custine, when the latter were beaten, March 29, 1793.

———— Cassel, near, between the French and Prussians, when the former were repulsed with the loss of 3000 killed, wounded, and prisoners, Feb. 7, 1793.

———— Famars, between the allied armies and the French, May 23, 1793.

———— Jemmap, between 16000 Prussians, and 60000 French; when the former were beaten, with the loss of 8000 men. The French lost 20,000; Nov. 5, 1792.

———— Louvain, Near, between 80,000 French, and 45,000 Austrians; when the former were beaten; March 22, 1793.

———— Neerland, between 36,000 Austrians, under the Prince of Saxe Coburg, and 60,000 French, under Dumourier; when the latter were routed, with the loss of 6000 men, &c. The Austrians lost 4000; March 18, 1793.

Bed

Bed of Justice, a French term, when the power of Majesty was fully exerted; took its rise from the Ottoman throne, of Tartar origin, which resembles a four-post bedstead.

Bone, 'Give him a bone to pick,' probably took its rise from a custom at the marriage feasts, among the poor in Sicily; when, after dinner, the bride's father gives the bridegroom a bone, saying, 'Pick this bone, for you have undertaken to pick one more difficult.'

Butching, the geographer, died at Berlin, May 28, 1793; aged 68.

Canada, bishoprick founded, April 1793.

Carnarvon, Earld. created, 1793, (name Herbert).

Catharine's, St. Chapel, Guildford, was standing in the reign of Hen. III.

Cecilia, a Roman Lady, martyred, according to some, under Marcus Aurelius, between 176 and 180; others say, under Alex. Severus, 231. Her body found in a Cemetery, 500.

Centaurs, fable of, supposed to arise from the fine breed of horses in Thessaly, and the expertness of the Thessalians in horsemanship.

Cicesbeo, is certainly derived from the Hebrew *Schas chis beim*, i. e. companion of the bride, or bridesman, as we call it. Among the Jews, the character and practice continued only the few days of the marriage ceremony.

Cockfighting, is of Grecian origin. At Athens, it was both a political and religious institution, to improve the valour of youth. The Romans paired quails as well as cocks, so says Herodian, but did not begin to fight cocks, till near the decline of the empire. We have no account of it here, before the reign of Henry II. It was prohibited by 3d of Edward III. but became general under Edward VIII. who established the cockpit at Whitehall. James I. amused himself this way, thrice a week; and under Elizabeth, it was no less in vogue. It was again prohibited by Cromwell, in 1654.

Convention between Spain and England, respecting Nootka Sound. Feb. 12, 1793.

Convention

Convention between Russia and England, relative to the war with France; June 1793.

———— at Antwerp, between the combined powers of Europe, to attack France; April 8, 1793.

Dantzic, city of, surrendered itself to Prussia, March 1793.

Dice, originated with the Lydians, prior to the Trojan war. The Greeks gave the invention of the die to Palamedes the Eubœan, who lived 1200 before Christ. Ilzdo says, it was unknown in Homer's time, but well known in the days of Aristophanes, 400 before Christ.

Edicts, the origin of, probably arose, when writing was little used by sovereigns, and little understood by the people. In Persia, the kings were enclosed at council, in a latticed box, and never seen or heard, but an officer repeated the edicts, as from the mouth of the king, viz. "Thus saith Cyrus, king of Persia," Esdras, chap. v. This custom is in use in Abyssinia.

Guillotine, a beheading instrument, so called from the person who introduced it at Paris, in 1791. In England it is called a maiden, from being never used. Twenty-five criminals suffered by it in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There is one in the Parliament-house at Edinburgh. The regent Morton, suffered by it, 1581. Prints of similar machines are met with in old books, as early as 1510. They are general throughout France and Italy, and are lately adopted in Brabant. It was used very early in Persia.

Hertford, marquissate, created 1793; name (Conway.)

Holy Cross, was a feast annually kept on Sept. 14, in commemoration of Heraclius, carrying back our Saviour's Cross, in pomp to Jerusalem, in 628. Syroes, king of Persia, having taken it away when he pillaged Jerusalem, in the reign of Heraclius, Emperor of the East, to whom he returned it.

Horn, in Scripture, see 1 Sam. ii. v. 1. 10. Psalm lxxv. 4, 5. &c. alludes to a horn, or conical piece of silver, gilt, about four inches long, like an extinguisher;

guilther; which was fixed on a ribband, and bound on the forehead, with a fillet tied behind the head; worn by warriors, at reviews and parades among the Hebrews. They are now worn in Abyssinia, and the crooked manner in which the wearers hold their necks, lest it should fall forward, shews perfectly the meaning of, "Lift not up your horn on high; speak not with a stiff neck, &c.

Insurrection of Conventicle men, in Yorkshire, for which, many suffered at York, 1663.

Kentucky, the fifteenth State of America, first settled 1784; acknowledged independent, June 1, 1792.

Leather hardened and polished, invented by Gavin Wilson, of Scotland, about 1775.

Lucern, first discovered, says Pliny, by Darius, in Media, and encouraged by him in Greece. It was raised with success, in the Venetian State, 1550; found its way into Germany, 1578; and soon after to England.

Mansfield, Earl of, Lord Chief Justice, died March 20, 1793, aged 88.

Massacre at Paris, Aug. 10, and Sept. 2, 3, 1792.

Minotaur, thus originated; Taurus fell in love with Pasiphae, the wife of Minos, king of Crete, who would have put him to death, but he fled and secreted himself in a cavern; and there Minos suffered him to remain, and sent the criminals, who forfeited their lives to him, conceiving this a sufficient punishment. This savage company, was supposed to have rendered him wild and blood-thirsty; and thence he was afterwards fabled to be part man, part bull. He, with his banditti, committing depredations in the neighbourhood, was slain by Theseus.

Nile, The source of the, so much the *desideratum* of antiquity, discovered by James Bruce, Esq. Nov. 5, 1770; who travelled there for that purpose, and found the springs to be in North Lat. $10^{\circ} 9' 25''$, and in East Long. from Greenwich, $36^{\circ} 55' 30'$.

O Yes, a corruption of *Oyez*, which implies, Hear ye.

Poland

Poland, a second time dismembered by Russia, Prussia, and Austria, 1793.

Population of England, on the arrival of the Normans, 1077, was about 2,000,000; that of England and Wales, in 1327, 2,092,978; in 1583, of ditto, 4,688,000; in 1662, 6,440,000; in 1690, Mr. King calculated them at nine to two houses, or 5,500,000; Mr. Chalmers 5, and two-fifths to one house, or 7,000,000; a few years back, Howlet calculated them at 8,691,597; Young, at 8,500,000; Dr. Price says, only 5,000,000; but it is agreed, that the higher numbers are nearer the truth.

Printing, soon after its introduction, was considered merely as a business of state, and was made subject to the Crown; of course, it was regulated by licences, and star-chamber decrees. On the abolition of the star-chamber, in 1641, the parliament exercised the same power in 1643, 1647, 1649, and 1652, and continued it by act, till 1694, when the press was made free; notwithstanding frequent attempts were made by Government to oppose it, during the end of William's reign.

Raw flesh cut from the animal whilst alive, Eating of, a practice in Abyssinia, derived from very early ages. It was forbidden by Moses, in the days of Noah. Gen. ch. ix. v. 5. The Omophagia of the Greeks were bloody feasts, where they ate living flesh.

Roland for his Oliver, To give a, thus originated. Roland and Oliver, were two heroes equal in prowess, of which, many fabulous achievements are related. Roland was kinsman to Charlemagne; Oliver was constable of France, above 400 years ago. The saying then implies, 'I'll match you.'

Saddles, horses began to be saddled by the English, 631.

Steam-Engines, notion of, first conceived by Brancas of Rome, the beginning of the 7th century. Improved by Savery, of England, 1699; again by D'Alembert, of Paris, 1705; further by Papin, 1707; with

with pistons by Newcomen and Cawley, of Dartmouth, 1710. Blakey is the inventor of the inter-medium of air, between water and steam, 1765.
Tobago, taken from the French by the English, April 15, 1793.
Valenciennes besieged by the Allied army, June, taken July 28, 1793.
War with France Feb. 1793; as was Germany, Russia, Prussia, Holland, Sardinia, Spain, and Portugal,

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